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****
* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF YOUNG WORKERS

How We Teach Youths To Foster Communist Ideals

by

The CYL General Branch Committee of
Canton No. 3 Machine Tools Factory

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 18, 1972)

Under the leadership of the Party General Branch of our factory, we associate ideological and political line education for young workers with serious education in the great communist ideals, bearing in mind the youths' peculiar features. This gives an effective boost to the political-ideological consciousness of young workers. Under the inspiration of communist ideals, young workers look far ahead while on their jobs. They like to learn and to get ahead and fight amidst hardship. They play role of shock troops in revolution and production.

After a League-rectification and consolidation effort, we paid attention to ideological education for young workers but without getting hold of problems of a fundamental nature or problems showing a tendency. We often "seek a local cure for the head or the foot if it hurts." We took things as they were. Later, bearing in mind the features characterizing young workers, the League branch of the No. 3 workshop seriously conducted education related to ideals and prospects. The practical approach to the laying of an ideological foundation gave us great enlightenment.

After checking and ascertaining things, we found that some young workers had hazy ideas about the problem of whether to foster great ideals and what ideals to foster. Some had no great ambition and just muddled along. It was held that for a worker pressing the button, setting a machine to work, wielding a shovel or a big hammer, the question of ideals or no ideals did not

matter. Some even thought only of their own narrow interests and set as their ideals "the choosing of a good vacation, picking up a useful skill, and finding a good mate." These people were often empty-minded and liable to fall victim to the invasion and corruption of bourgeois ideas. They even played into the hands of the class enemy.

Under the leadership of the Party General Branch, we made a serious analysis of young workers' ideological state and summed up experiences and lessons related to previous ideological education work for young workers. It was thus realized that the youths lacked political and social experience and lacked a profound knowledge of revolutionary principles. Politically they were immature and were in a formative stage where the world outlook is concerned. Their approach to ideals and to prospects is a problem of which world concept to establish, which political orientation to follow and which class to succeed to. In the final analysis, it is a problem of seeking Marxism of revisionism. Only by arming young people with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung thought and helping them foster great communist ideals can we be clear-minded and bright-eyed without losing our bearings and be full of fight in continuing the revolution. Therefore, we took education in great communist ideals as an important part of the education in ideology and political line for young people, and conducted such education among youths in the whole factory.

How should we give young people education in great ideals? Our approach follows:

First, youths are led to make a class analysis of ideals, criticize hackneyed bourgeois egoism and foster the proletarian revolutionary ideal of fighting for the emancipation of the whole of mankind and realizing communism.

In view of the erroneous ideas about ideals and prospects of some youths, we organized young workers to study conscientiously the brilliant work, "The Communist Manifesto" by Marx and Engels, and to study such great teachings by Chairman Mao as "In class society, everyone is placed in a certain class. Various ideas are invariably stamped with the class brand," etc. Everyone was led to take Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung thought as a weapon and criticize hackneyed bourgeois egoism and the crime of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i of corrupting and poisoning young people's minds.

Meanwhile, everyone was organized to analyze the conditions of the casting section of the No. 1 workshop: Individual young workers sought nothing but personal peace and leisure and complained of casting work as something "troublesome, filthy, sweaty, tiring and hazardous." Their minds were not in their work. At last, they erred.

Some other young workers cherished great communist objectives. They worked in a down-to-earth manner. They associated the proper handling of casting work with support for world revolution. They shrank from neither hardship nor fatigue. They made constant use of spare time by joining old workers in effecting technical innovations. They were hailed by the worker masses. They gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party.

Through study and discussion and a comparative analysis, everyone came to understand that in class society ideals were a reflection of the class interests and political demands of a particular class. Ideals vary with different classes. The proletariat takes complete and thorough devotion to service for the people, elimination of the exploiting system, emancipation of the whole of mankind and realization of communism as its own ideals. Yet the bourgeoisie takes as its own ideals the pursuit of personal fame and wealth, an over-eager search for comfort and leisure, the impairment of others' interests to serve its own and maintenance of the system of exploitation. Short on proletarian revolutionary ideals, a young man would have no correct direction for his struggle. He would be corrupted by bourgeois ideas and could not forge ahead along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary road.

To straighten out further the young workers' idea of ideals and prospects, we unfolded a "learn-from-heroes" activity. Everyone was organized to study the advanced deeds of such heroic figures as Chairman Mao's good fighter Lei Feng, model League member Hu Yeh-tao, and others, to visit the exhibition of the deeds of revolutionary martyr and elite Communist Party member Lu Huan-kuang of the Canton Iron and Steel Works, and to see the tombs of Su Man-chi hero who put out the fire of Mak'ou, and martyr Me Te-lin.

Through study and inspection, the young people felt deeply moved by the heroes' brilliant ideas and exemplary deeds. Everyone said, "Seized with the great ideal of the emancipation of the whole of mankind, heroic figures are undaunted by howling winds and tossing waves and are bold enough to blaze a trail through spiked mountains and an inferno of fire and dedicate a life of fighting to the writing of a glowing red chapter of history. We must cherish the heroes' thoughts, follow their road, emulate their deeds and be worthy of the name of a successor to the proletarian revolutionary cause in the great era."

Second, young people are taught to clarify the relations between the remolding of world outlook and establishment of revolutionary ideals, and increase their consciousness of conscientious reading and study and remolding of their world outlook.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "The change in the world outlook is a fundamental one." In giving young people education in great ideals, we organized everyone to repeatedly study what was written in "The Communist Manifesto," particularly that part about "Communist revolution is to practice the most thorough rupture with the traditional bonds of ownership. It is not the least strange that in its own process of development, it seeks the most thorough rupture with traditional concepts," and to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. The youths were made to realize that the process of fostering great communist ideals was one of world outlook transformation and that only through conscientiously reading and studying and assiduously applying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung thought to the remolding of world outlook and carrying out the two "most thorough ruptures" could we firmly foster great communist ideals and conscientiously fight for the realization of these great ideals.

To foster the conscientious reading style among young people, we summed up and popularized the experience of the youths' spare-time reading group of the 5th shift of the No. 3 workshop. From its establishment in May, 1970, this group has associated the three major revolutionary movements with the ideological reality of youths and conscientiously studied "The Communist Manifesto," "The State and the Revolution" and other works by Marx and Lenin as well as Chairman Mao's works. Great progress was scored in the remolding of world outlook. Consciousness of class struggle and line struggle was raised continuously. An active role was played in promoting revolution and stimulating production. Of the eight members of this group, one gloriously joined the Party and four the League. Two were transferred to other shifts as heads.

From the growth of this reading group, the young people of the whole factory came to realize that only through assiduously studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung thought and conscientiously tempering and remolding ourselves in the practice of struggle could we really foster proletarian revolutionary ideals. And only in this way could we be revolutionary fighters fighting bravely for the realization of Communism.

A young worker of the No. 3 workshop in the past thought of himself as one from a worker's family and unlikely to get involved with any problem of following the communist road. He thus paid no attention to reading and study and neglected ideological transformation. As a result, he came close to being dragged down into the quagmire by a not-yet-thoroughly-transformed bad element who tried to corrupt and curry favor with him by dining and wining him and making him read unwholesome books. Later, thanks to the education and help of the workshop Party and League branches and old workers, he came to realize that there was no "being inherently red," but only "being red through transformation." Without reading and studying, one would become politically blind and, without undergoing a world outlook remolding, one would be a captive of bourgeois ideas. Thereafter, he has paid attention to the study of revolutionary theory and taken the initiative to demand for himself tough and rough work training. His world outlook was strengthened. He joined the Communist Youth League.

Third, young people are taught to see clearly the relations between the proper handling of work in one's own field and the realization of great ideals and to foster the idea of making a greater contribution to the revolution in ordinary work.

In conducting education, we found that theoretically some youths understood the need of fostering communist ideals, but in practice they failed to associate the proper handling of work in their own field with the realization of great ideals. To counter the situation, we led everyone in repeatedly studying Chairman Mao's various teachings including "The establishment of the socialist system has carved out for us a path to an ideal world and the realization of this ideal world depends on our hard work." Everyone was organized to head for advanced units on visit and study missions.

Everyone realized that the great cause of socialist revolution and construction could be accomplished only by relying on the hard work of the whole body of laboring people at their ordinary posts. The great communist edifice must be built up brick by brick, tile by tile. Only by adopting a down-to-earth approach to work in our own field and giving full play to revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness could we realize great communist ideals and do our part in the realization of the great communist ideals. After acquiring a clear idea of the relations between vocational work and great ideals, everyone consciously integrated proletarian great ideals with the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle. One and all plunged energetically into the mass campaign to "learn from Tach'ing in industry," took part in the socialist labor emulation campaign, consciously observed labor discipline and regulations and systems, assiduously took up technical studies, and energetically strived for a greater contribution to the revolution.

League members and youths of the No. 2 workshop along with workers energetically unfolded a technical innovation campaign. From last year, over 90 technical innovations were effected. Many weak production links were overcome. A boost was given to production expansion. The self-made line-carving machine provided over ten times the efficiency of the original drilling machine used in line carving.

Through education in great communist ideals, a boost was given to the growth of young workers. For two years, the whole factory had eight League members admitted to the Party and 27 young people admitted to the League. The broad masses of young workers became a vigorous and dynamic shock force in revolution and production. Thanks to the concerted efforts of the old and young workers of the whole factory, machine tool output of our factory was double that in the year before last. A relatively big increase was again chalked up this year compared with the last.

* * *

Strengthen Ideological and Political Line Education for Youths

- Various patterns are followed in Yinch'uan Cotton Textile Mill

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 18, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Yinch'uan, December 17, 1972) The Party committee of Yinch'uan Cotton Textile Mill of Ninghsia helps the Communist Youth League organization unfold various activities geared to the features of young people. In a penetrating and elaborate way, ideological and political line education is carried out for youths. Young workers are enabled to grow healthily along the "red" and "expert" road. Since the last ideological and organizational overhaul, the Communist Youth League organization of the mill has taken in over 290 new members. Sixteen Communist Youth League members have gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party.

The number of young workers of Yinch'uan Cotton Mill represents over 70 percent of the total number of workers of the whole factory. To give full play to the CYL organization's positive role in uniting and educating young workers, the Party committee of the mill held a CYL backbone members' study class to help them sum up and exchange experience in the proper handling of ideological education for young workers.

Under the leadership of the Party committee of the mill, various tasks of the League organizations at various levels of this mill are done in a dynamic manner. Young people are organized to study conscientiously books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. In the light of the features of the young people, class struggle and line struggle education and education in communist ideals and communist morality is conducted.

In receiving line education, the League members and other youths adopted such media as criticism meetings, blackboard newspapers, mass criticism columns, etc., to penetratingly criticize the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

The League group of the B shift of the Pre-spinning Workshop organized an activity of re-study of their "Letter Expressing the Wish To Join the League" and to foster communist ideals. Relatively good results were thus achieved. The League committee of the mill summed up their experience. Among various League branches of the whole factory was unfolded a similar activity. The young people's consciousness of continuous revolution was further raised.

The League organization of this mill constantly organizes those old workers, who were put through great hardships in the old society and are seized with deep hatred for it, to recall the past in the light of the present for the benefit of students. Some old workers not only constantly went to the dormitory to engage young workers in heart-to-heart talks but visited

the young workers' homes to find out their family histories and give them class education.

When first arriving at the boiler room, a young boiler worker shrank from such burdensome and tiring work. Through making such a family visit, old worker Ma Lu found that this young man's family history was a sad one. Therefore, he joined him in recalling the past in the light of the sweet present and in studying Chairman Mao's brilliant work, "Serve the People." The boiler worker was given education in the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle and helped to raise his consciousness. Once, in a rush to repair a boiler, this young worker and the old worker climbed into its hole fighting bravely for six hours in a row. The emergency repair task was accomplished.

The League organization constantly educates youths by citing the advanced deeds of "Iron Man" of Tach'ing Comrade Wang Chin-hsi, and many advanced figures on the national textile industry front. Meanwhile, attention is paid to the cultivation of advanced typical examples among the young workers of the mill. Everyone is enabled to have an example to follow.

Under the education of Party and League organizations, young worker Liu Li-li of the fine yarn workshop imposes on herself the requirements set for proletarian advanced elements. She studies assiduously, drives herself hard acquiring skills, and works in a down-to-earth manner. She grows relatively fast along the "red" and "expert" road. Last year, just as she reached 18, she gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party. Now, she acts as head of the 3rd group of the B shift.

Together with the workers of the whole group, she doggedly studies politics and vocational affairs. They are united as one and act in cooperation. In strict observance of regulations and systems, they have accomplished various tasks with flying colors to become an advanced group in the whole factory. Her deeds play a very useful role in propelling the young workers of the whole factory onto the "red" and "expert" road.

To encourage the young people to take up technical studies for the revolution, the Party and League organizations of the Cotton Textile Mill of Yinch'uan have created various favorable conditions for the study of production skills by young workers. Every workshop selects some politically and ideologically sound and technically proficient old workers as technical coaches. The mill has set aside technical study time for young workers, invites old workers to give technical operation demonstrations and organizes technical personnel to give them technical lessons. The whole factory has generally launched such activities as technical soldier-drilling and operational-skill demonstrations, and made a point of absorbing young workers into technical innovation groups. Before young workers are to complete apprenticeship, they are subject to technical tests and examinations. They must not only cherish the idea of wholeheartedly serving the people but have the ability and the skill to serve the people.

During spare time and holidays, the League organization of the mill constantly organizes young workers to carry out cultural, artistic and athletic activities to foster their style of unity, tenacity, earnestness and vitality. Their healthy physical and mental growth is stimulated.

* * *

Various Means Adopted by Tientsin Glass Fiber Factory for Strengthening Ideological and Political Line Education for Youths

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 18, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Tientsin, December 17, 1972) Under the leadership of the Party committee, the Communist Youth League organization of Tientsin Municipal Glass Fiber Factory has adopted various patterns for strengthening ideological education work with an eye to young people's features. Consciousness of the working class is raised continuously. Now, of the around 600 young workers of this factory, over 150 have joined the Communist Youth League and 56 the Chinese Communist Party. The broad masses of young workers are playing a positive role at the various posts of the enterprise.

The Communist Youth League organization of Tientsin Glass Fiber Factory takes class education as the center of the educational program for young people. For over one year, old workers were successively invited to tell factory and family histories on over 60 occasions. Young people were organized to visit class education exhibition halls over 40 times. Concrete facts of real life class struggle were cited in giving youths class education. In the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign and "one-strike-and-three-oppose" campaign, the League organization of this factory led the young people to the forefront of class struggle to weather the storm and face the world. For instance, in unfolding revolutionary mass criticism, the League committee organized youths to make social investigations and ascertain the excellent situation on various fronts of our country. They were enabled to further raise their class consciousness and line struggle consciousness. Weighty facts were cited to refute the slanders directed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type against our socialist system.

Under the influence of bourgeois thinking, some young workers of this factory sought material comforts of life. The League committee of the factory gave everyone education by citing the living fact of attempts to curry favor with and corrupt the youths. Meanwhile, some 10,000-li Long March Red Army veterans were invited over to tell young people the glorious hard struggle traditions of the Red Army. All are organized for a discussion. Many young people associate ideological reality with a criticize-revisionism and rectification effort. They are determined to read and study earnestly and strive to remold the world outlook and carry on the proletarian glorious tradition. Many young people take the initiative to organize spare-time study philosophy groups to energetically carry out cultural and athletic activities.

To help young people foster great revolutionary ideals, the League organization of this factory organizes the young people of the whole factory to unfold a discussion on the special subject, "What ideals should youths cherish?" The broad masses of young people associate great communist ideals with various ordinary tasks in an effort to do well in their respective fields.

After CYL member Ch'en Chün-jan entered the factory, he was assigned to the mess hall as a cooking worker. For a time, he considered this a case of "a man of considerable ability being given a minor job." He made many a demand for a reassignment. After study and discussion, with the fervent help of old workers, he raised his awareness. He strengthened his determination to do a good cooking job for the revolution.

* * *

FARM MACHINES

How To Bring Agricultural Machines into Full Play

- Investigation of the strengthening of management of agricultural machines in Aihui hsien, Heilungkiang Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 18, 1972)

In the light of Chairman Mao's teaching, "The fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization," the relevant department in Aihui hsien, Heilungkiang Province, develops agricultural machinery, strengthens management of agricultural machines and brings the agricultural machines into full play. Mechanization is realized in plowing, seeding and harvesting in more than 50 percent of the total farm acreage, the rate of tractors in good condition remains at above 90 percent, and the levels of oil consumption and repair expenses have also lowered. Mechanized farming promoted grain output and lowered production cost.

Aihui hsien is situated in the northern borders of the motherland. There the temperature is low, the period for farm crops to grow is short, and the vast area is sparsely populated. Each laborer tended 32.7 mow of land on the average. Farm work was done crudely and so per-mow output was low. In 1964, during the movement of socialist education, the movement to learn from Tachai was unfolded in the whole hsien and, meanwhile, management of farming machines was strengthened, resulting in an increase in grain output. In 1969, the number of big and medium-sized tractors increased by 41.5 percent as compared with 1965, and yet grain output dropped by 41.2 percent. Climatic conditions were more or less the same in 1965 and 1969. Why was it that grain output dropped while the level of mechanization had risen?

One of the important conditions was that the management of farming machines had been slackened in 1969, the condition of maintenance of farming machines was poor and so the role of farming machines could not be brought into full play. This was because some cadres were influenced by the fallacies disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and so dared not grasp management of farming machines. As a result, the poor maintenance of farming machines impeded production.

In view of the mistaken ideas among the cadres, the hsien committee organized all to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, to make typical analysis and to draw lessons, making them understand that farming machines and tools must be kept well; the socialist management system is a guarantee for the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Strengthen Management in the Course of the Line Education

How should farming machines be managed?

At first, some leading members of the communes and brigades did not proceed from line education and simply engaged themselves in drawing up rigid

"rules" and regulations. As a result, the enthusiasm of the machine operators for socialism could not be aroused to the full, the systems could not be put into effect, the condition of the machines could not be improved and the efficiency could not be raised. The hsien leadership promptly rectified this mistaken tendency, strengthened education in ideology and political line, and aroused the masses to criticize penetratingly the revisionist fallacies trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thereby raising their consciousness of the line struggle and arousing their socialist enthusiasm of "taking care of and operating the tractors for the sake of the revolution." After a discussion with the masses, the system of management of farming machines and tools was improved, and training classes of various types were set up, thereby further raising the technical and management levels of the machine operators.

With a high sense of revolutionary responsibility, the tractor group led by Li Ch'ing-chu of Fuch'iang brigade braved the exceeding cold of 30 to 40 degrees below zero, went up the hills to gather stone and timber for building a garage, an auto-parts storeroom, a repair shop and a car park, and took good care and made scientific use of the tractors. A standard tractor could do the farm work of 12,600 mow, saving expenses of more than 7,000 yuan on fuel and repairs.

In 1969, a standard tractor of the Ts'aochit'un mechanized farming team could do the work on only 7,500 mow on the average, the consumption of oil per mow was 0.8 kilogram, and six accidents occurred. After the line education, management of farming machines was strengthened, the work done by a standard tractor increased to more than 11,800 mow, and the consumption of oil per mow dropped to 0.7 kilogram, saving more than 36,000 yuan as compared with 1969.

Formerly, most of the tractors had to be sent to the hsien-operated farming machine plant for overhaul and repairs, so that the farming season was often missed. Upon discovering this problem, the hsien committee not only strengthened management of farming machines but also paid attention to carrying out education in the Party's line and policies, firmly implemented the Party's general line of building socialism and its general guideline of developing the national economy with agriculture as the foundation, and organized the industrial departments and various lines of trade to aid agriculture vigorously. A network covering the three levels of the hsien, commune and brigade was set up for the repair and making of farming machines, so that repair and processing of precision machine parts could be done within the hsien and general repairs could be handled by the commune. Last year, only three of the 96 tractors possessed by the nine communes of this hsien had been worn seriously and needed to be sent to the hsien-government seat for repair.

Making Complete Sets of Agricultural Machines

As soon as the farming season is over, most of the agricultural machines will lie idle. How should these agricultural machines be brought into full use? Layaotzu production team, Aihui commune, has created a great

deal of experience in this regard. In the light of the needs of production, Layaotzu production team, adopting means appropriate to local conditions, has successfully innovated a device for sowing soy-bean seeds and drawing water, a 7-share plow for tilling the earth and weeding the land, a device for thinning out seedlings, a soy-bean harvester, and other sets of farming machines and tools. In the soy-bean fields which account for 30 percent of the farm acreage, farm jobs ranging from sowing, soil loosening and weeding to harvesting and threshing are done by machines.

The experience acquired by Layaotzu production team has made the hsien leading department understand that: To bring the agricultural machines into full play, keeping tractors in good condition alone is not sufficient, and effort must be made to arrange complete sets of agricultural machines and to use the machines to do farm jobs where possible. Accordingly, the hsien committee has organized the leading cadres, the tractor operators and the poor and lower-middle peasants to form a three-in-one group, which go to the fields to investigate the conditions, to make designs on the spot and to make complete sets of agricultural machines. Since 1970, the whole hsien has manufactured 26 kinds of machine-drawn or horse-drawn farm machines and tools, totalling more than 1,170 sets, and innovated and popularized more than 20 kinds of machine-drawn or horse-drawn farming machines and tools, totalling more than 400 sets. In this way, the level of mechanization in sowing, managing and harvesting wheat and soy bean, which are grown in over 60 percent of the sown acreage in the whole hsien, has risen to 70 percent.

In Aihui hsien, as a result of strengthening management of farm machines and tools and bringing of the farm machines and tools into full play, the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture is being carried out more vigorously. The manpower and animal power thus saved is devoted to intensive and meticulous farming and the construction of water conservation projects. In the whole hsien, the agricultural population has 1.3 mow of irrigated land per capita. Paddy is grown in areas north of 50 degrees latitude and gives good harvests. Grain output increases continuously, and enormous development is registered in the raising of pigs, cattle, horse, sheep and deer and keeping of bees, fish and silkworm, and in other side-occupations.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent and
Jen-min Jih-pao reporter

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PRIMARY EDUCATION

Tibetan Hsien Adds More Primary Schools

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Dec. 20, 1972)

nearly every village in tibet's shigatse county now has a primary school.

the 168 primary schools enroll large numbers of children of emancipated serfs.

the county's first primary school in history was set up in 1953, after the peaceful liberation of tibet. the communist party encouraged this development, particularly after the 1959 democratic reform there. schools and literacy classes were set up in towns and bigger villages. the number of primary schools has more than doubled during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

both regular and part-time schools are run in rural and pastoral areas. children in remote villages and pastures can attend mobile classes.

a number of demobilized tibetan armymen and educated young people have joined the teaching ranks. many schools invite commune and team cadres and health and veterinarian workers as part-time teachers. former serfs, peasants or herdsmen often give the children lessons on class struggle.

INDUSTRY

New Industrial Material Used in Liaoning Province

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Dec. 20, 1972)

nearly 300 metallurgical, coal mining, power and oil enterprises in northeast china's liaoning province are using diabase casts to make the lining and shell for some equipment. this has saved a large amount of steel, non-ferrous metal and other materials.

almost 4,000 tons of diabase casts, which contain silicate, have been made in the last two years. these are resistant to abrasion and corrosion.

the province's first efforts to use diabase casts date to 1957. the anshan iron and steel company in 1965 began to use such casts in its sintering plant since equipment of iron, steel and rubber for treatingore only had a life span of six months at the maximum. durability

was thus raised 40 to 13 times. this alone saved 400 tons of steel plate, 140 tons of cast iron, 80 tons of seamless steel tubes and 6 tons of rubber.

built with cement and ceramic tile and lined by steel and lead plate, the acid dipped troughs used by talien steel plant lasted 18 months and required constant repairs. the plant adopted diabase cast troughs in 1969, which have an expected life-span of 15 years.

now the province produces 5,000 varieties of shaped diabase casts.

COAL MINING

Northeast China Coal Mine Sets New National Tunnelling Record

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Dec. 20, 1972)

a coal mine in northeast china's liaoning province set a new national monthly record by tunnelling 1,061 metres november this year.

working in a mixed coal and rock stratum, the no. 505 tunnelling team of the hsinchiu coal mine under the fuhsien mining administration averaged 0.734 metres per person per day. consumption of material and costs were 69 and 31 per cent lower respectively than state standards. the team completed its 1972 assignment 42 days ahead of schedule.

the team has consistently topped its annual quota ever since it was set up in 1957. tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the team cadres and workers have overcome the difficulties created by hard rocks, underground water, steep gradients and gas. it has been a pace-setting team of the administation this year. it tunnelled 6,286 metres between january and october.

the team launched a socialist emulation campaign toward the end of october. shifts worked in close coordination and learned from each other. the team was able to tunnel faster and set a new national record.

POTTERY

New Developments for Noted Shihwan Pottery

(NCNA-English Kwangtung, Dec. 19, 1972)

artisans of the 2,000-year old kwangtung province shihwan pottery craft created 100 new designs, from january to october this year, portraying workers, peasants and soldiers of socialist china and revolutionary struggles in other parts of the world, as well as traditional themes and characters in new patterns.

outstanding among new works is one showing sugar refining workers of the province making technical innovations. others include "the fighting people of palestine" and "the three indochinese peoples are bound to win".

"cowherd" and "old fisherman" are among the traditional sculptures.

the craftsmen have also made many hanging panels and articles for daily use such as teapots and vases and other fine pottery and porcelain. the biggest items are more than one metre tall and the smallest less than half a centimetre.

the shihwan artisans evolved an ivory coloured biscuit to create a series of figures from the ballet "the white-haired girl" and used a new technique to present the poise of a ballet dancer standing on tiptoe.

improvements have been made in serial production of the crystal glazes trial-produced in 1958 on the basis of traditional glazes. the glazes contain crystalline specks that appear in the shape of full-blown plum blossoms during the firing.

shihwan pottery ware was on sale in southeast asia as far back as 400 years ago. a kiln of that time is still preserved. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, exquisite bowls and wine pots of local pottery clay with hand-engraved patterns were found in a tomb of the eastern han dynasty (24-220 a.d.) unearthed in the vicinity of shihwan.

before liberation the pottery town of shihwan had only a few handicraft workshops. production has shot up with the establishment of factories making pottery and porcelain for daily use and display. veteran artisans have passed on their skills to many young workers, as well as bringing their own talent into full play.

CULTURED PEARLS

South China Hsien Praises More Pearl Oysters

(NCNA-English Nanning, Dec. 19, 1972)

cultured pearl output this year in the multi-national tunghsing autonomous county in south china's kwangsi chuang autonomous region is 13 per cent over 1971, when output jumped 30 per cent.

having a favourable climate on the sea coast, the county is one of china's major pearl centres.

pearl is a prized ornament and medicine. the communist party of china and the people's government pay great attention to the raising of pearl oysters and have sent scientific workers to this area. the local party committee set up a cultured pearl station in 1958 when technicians, experienced workers and young people got together to work.

divers work the sea-beds many times a day in all weather. a gale stirred up tremendous waves and buried hundreds of thousands of oysters one foot under sand and silt. in ten days, the divers salvaged the oysters.

a downpour continued for days. a reduction in the saline content of off-shore water killed a number of young oysters. braving the poor weather, the pearl fishermen fetched sea-water by boats for the breeding grounds.

the number of pearl oysters bred this year is two million, or 14 times the 1971 number. the oyster-beds have been expanded. more hands are needed and many educated young people have come and settled down during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they are learning from veteran workers.

DROUGHT FIGHTING

South China Multi-National Hsien Fights Drought

(NCNA-English Nanning, Dec. 19, 1972)

multi-national
lunglin county, known as the "roof of kwangsi", reports a 28 per cent bigger early rice harvest than last year despite the severest drought in 40 years. harvests of late rice and other crops were also better.

the people of chuang, miao, yi, kelao and han nationalities made concerted efforts to transform nature in this part of south china's kwangsi chuang autonomous region. there are more than 6,000 irrigation projects and the irrigated area is five times as large as in early post-liberation days.

more than 20 big streams flow in this hilly county. when the peasants lived under the exploitation of the kuomintang reactionaries and landlord class, these streams constantly eroded the banks and damaged crops.

under the policy of the chinese communist party of national equality and unity, the multi-national commune members overcame isolation from each other and joined forces in taming the streams and combatting the severe drought.

the dry spell began to threaten the crops of the kechang people's commune in may. its production teams took turns in leading river water to the fields. when it was the turn of the miao peasants in the anhui production team, they offered the chance to the no. 6 production team of han people nearby, whose crops had begun to wither. the miao fields were in better condition and the crops could stand a few more days without water. moved by the kindness, the han members finished watering quickly.

a 35-kilometre-long canal skirting the hanshan mountain was completed. the chuang and han members of two production teams at the foot of the mountain first considered building an irrigation ditch to their fields covering 1.3 hectares. they gave up the idea because the projected ditch would cross a field one-tenth the size of theirs of the neighbouring tangping team. "we should not profit by another's loss," members of the two teams said.

when the peasants of the nearby team learned of this, one of them said: "we should not only have the yield of our plots in mind, but the yield of those farms beyond, which give ten times our yield." another said: "we poor and lower-middle peasants of all nationalities who suffered in the old society are building our socialist countryside together. we should look on the affairs of other production teams like our own."

the irrigation ditch was built, with the help of this tangping production team. the first early rice crop alone on the benefited fields this year surpassed the target of six tons per hectare set in the national programme for agricultural development. the late rice crop was also good.

when the tangping production team reclaimed wasteland the two other production teams lent a hand.

water was scarce in the area of the mochi production brigade in pre-liberation days, and the sources of water were in the hands of the landlords. the poor and lower-middle peasants had to trudge dozens of kilometres of hilly paths to fetch water. things improved after liberation. and during the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, 14 households of miao people set about chiselling the rocky hill to make a pond. they were helped by miao, kelao and yi people from nearby production teams. after a few months, they completed a big water storage pond,

later, a production team of the brigade worked with miao and yi people of eight production teams to sink five stone wells. the brigade now has 96 wells and 220 ponds. this freed the 26 production teams from the shortage of water. a large amount of manpower formerly engaged in carrying water can now be used for agricultural work.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Journalists Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 20, 1972)

milto fero, deputy editor-in-chief of "bashkimi" (unity) of albania, bekim gace, editor-in-chief of "pionieri" (the pioneer), and spiro dede, editor of "zeri i popullit" (the voice of the people), arrived in peking by air today on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of chinese journalistic circles.

they were greeted at the airport by leading members of peking journalistic circles and other organizations wang yi, hsieh li-fu, shih hai-yun, yang chao-lin, wang li-hsing and chiang cheng-tsung.

on hand was jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy here.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Reception for Visit of Peking Acrobatic Troupe to Algeria

(NCNA-English Algiers, Dec. 18, 1972)

hou te-chang, chargé d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here gave a reception this evening on the occasion of the visit to algeria of china's peking acrobatic troupe.

attending the reception were algerian officials of the ministry of foreign affairs and the ministry of information and culture as well as friends from the algerian cultural and art and press circles.

at the reception, the algerian and chinese friends talked about the friendship between the two countries, exchanged autographs and exchanged experience on arts.

BANK DELEGATION

Chinese Bank Delegation Back in Peking after Visit to European, African and Asian Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1972)

the chinese bank delegation led by chiao pei-hsin, vice-president of the people's bank of china and acting chairman of the board of directors and general manager of the bank of china, flew in here today after friendly visits to albania, romania, france, algeria, tanzania, zambia and pakistan.

it was met at the airport by leading members of departments concerned, including yin cheng-chen, yao chin, fang kao and keng tao-ming.

present were albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo, romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu, tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura, charge d'affaires ad interim a.s. mweemba of the zambian embassy, counsellor mahieddin abed of the algerian embassy, second secretary anwar kemal of the pakistan embassy, and a diplomatic official of the french embassy.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Peking Film Reception Marks Anniversary of Conclusion of Sino-Cambodian Friendship Treaty and Founding of China-Cambodia Association

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1972)

the china-cambodia friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a film reception here this afternoon in celebration of the 12th anniversary of the conclusion of the sino-cambodian treaty of friendship and mutual non-aggression and the founding of the china-cambodia friendship association.

among the guests were samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia; r.g.n.u.c. ministers sarin chhak, thiounn mumm, huot sambath, chea san, keat chhon and madame keat chhon, and thiounn prasith; vice-minister van piny and madame van piny; and koam leang hac, charge d'affaires ad interim of the cambodian embassy in peking.

present on the occasion were chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress kuo mo-jo, foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries yang chi, and leading members of departments concerned, including han tsung-cheng, chen shu-fu, su chieh, lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, hsu han-ping, hsiang chien, lu wei-chao, han hsu and ting hsueh-sung.

the reception was permeated with an atmosphere of the profound friendship and militant unity of the people of china and cambodia. coloured documentaries "samdech sihanouk visits tsinan and tsingtao" and "celebrating the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china" were shown.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Trade and Payments Agreement between China and Sri Lanka Signed in Colombo

(NCNA-English Colombo, Dec. 19, 1972)

the 1973 to 1977 trade and payments agreement between the people's republic of china and the republic of sri lanka was signed here yesterday.

pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade and leader of the chinese government trade delegation, and illangaratne, sri lanka minister of foreign and internal trade, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

after signing the agreement minister illangaratne said in a speech that the trade and payments agreement signed between china and sri lanka is of immense benefit to both countries. a sovereign and independent republic of sri lanka was born last may,. he continued, but "by the consolidation of political independence itself, it would have no relevance, unless we take meaningful steps to attain economic independence." he looked forward to closer trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

in reply, minister pai hsiang-kuo thanked the government and people of sri lanka for the warm welcome and friendly reception accorded to the chinese delegation. he said: "we feel especially honoured that soon after our arrival we were cordially received by prime minister

mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike." he said, "the continuous development of the economic and trade relations between our two countries has further promoted our friendship." he expressed the conviction that with the continuous common efforts of both sides, the friendly cooperation between the two countries will be growing daily and the economic and trade exchange on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, and mutual supplementation will surely bear abundant fruits.

present at the signing ceremony were dr. kelegama, secretary to the ministry of foreign and internal trade, k.b. dissanayake, director of commerce, j. seneviratne, director of economic division of the ministry of foreign affairs, and others.

ma tzu-ching, chinese ambassador to sri lanka, was also present.

yesterday evening, minister illanagaratne gave a dinner in honour of the chinese government trade delegation. present at the dinner were subasinghe, minister of industries and scientific affairs; dr. perera, minister of finance, and colvin de silva, minister of plantation industry. ambassador ma tzu-ching and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present. the dinner proceeded in a very cordial atmosphere.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Vice Premier, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Meet Chilean Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 20, 1972)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng this afternoon met jacqses chonchol chait, leader of the chilean delegation to the council meeting of the united nations food and agriculture organization and former minister of agriculture, and his wife. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present were chilean ambassador to china armando uribe arce and leading members of chinese departments concerned, including chen teh-ho, cheng chung, li yung-kai and chou chin.

CHINA AND CONGO

President Ngouabi Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Dec. 20, 1972)

marien ngouabi, president of the people's republic of the congo, received here yesterday chinese ambassador to the congo wang yu-tien and had a cordial and friendly talk with him. wang yu-tien will leave his post.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Foreign Minister Fetes Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Rome, Dec. 19, 1972)

italian foreign minister sen. giuseppe medici held a banquet in honour of the chinese ambassador to italy shen ping at noon today.

present at the banquet were: vittorino colombo, president of the institute for economic and cultural exchange between italy and china, roberto gaja, secretary general of the foreign ministry, roberto ducci, director of the political department of the foreign ministry, corrado orlandi contucci, head of ceremony of the republic, mario mondello, director of the department of culture and technical cooperation of the foreign ministry and other officials.

other officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND MALI

China's Tientsin Football Team Leaves Mali for Home

(NCNA-English Bamako, Dec. 19, 1972)

china's tientsin football team led by chao hui left here for home this morning after concluding its friendly visit to mali.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were mani djienebo, inspector general of youth and sports of the ministry of national education, youth and sports; amadou kane, president of the mali national football federation and other personages from the sports circles.

feng yueh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here was also present.

minister of national education, youth and sports yaya bagayoko gave a reception yesterday evening in honour of the visiting tientsin football team.

during its stay in malign the tientsin football team played four friendly matches with mali football teams and visited factories and other places.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Li Hsien-nien, Sha Feng and Hsiao Peng Meet Korean Fresh-Water Fish-Breeding Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1972)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, sha feng, minister, and hsiao peng, vice-minister, of agriculture and forestry, this afternoon met with the fresh-water fish-breeding delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea, led by han jil rim, deputy director of the general fresh-water fish-breeding bureau under the cabinet.

the chinese and korean comrades had a cordial and friendly conversation.

li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the korean embassy in peking, was present.

among the leading members of departments concerned present were lu wei-chao, pao kuang-tsung and li yung-kai.

Sino-Korean Agreement on Joint Breeding, Protection and Utilization of Fish Resources in Shuifeng Reservoir

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1972)

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the democratic people's republic of korea signed an agreement here this afternoon on the joint breeding, protection and utilization of the fish resources in the shuifeng reservoir.

vice-premier li hsien-nien and agriculture and forestry minister sha feng were present at the signing ceremony.

han jil rim, leader of the d.p.r.k. fresh-water fish-breeding delegation and deputy director of the general fresh-water fish-breeding bureau under the cabinet, and hsiao peng, chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

present were li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the korean embassy in peking, all members of the korean fresh-water fish-breeding delegation, and leading members of chinese departments concerned.

Korean Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 20, 1972)

li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking, gave a banquet at the embassy here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china by the d.p.r.k. government trade delegation.

attending were chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien, vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang, leading members of departments concerned lu wei-chao, wang pin and tuan shao-ming, and commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in pyongyang li ying-kuei.

all members of the korean government trade delegation were present.

delegation leader pang tae ryul and vice-minister li chiang made toasts at the banquet. hosts and guests talked cordially about the fraternal friendship between the chinese and korean peoples. the banquet was filled with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1972)

norwegian prime minister lars korvald yesterday received chinese ambassador to norway tsao chun-keng and had a friendly talk with him, according to a report from oslo.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Bank Delegation Leaves Rawalpindi for Home

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Dec. 18, 1972)

the delegation of the bank of china led by chiao pei-hsin, acting chairman of the board of directors and general manager of the bank, left here this morning for home after a visit to pakistan.

present at the airport to bid the delegation farewell were officials from the departments concerned of the pakistan government, representatives of the pakistan national bank and chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung.

during its stay in pakistan, the delegation met mubashir hasan, minister of finance, planning and development of pakistan, and feroze qaiser, special assistant to the president for economic affairs. the delegation also held friendly and interesting discussions with representatives of the pakistan banking circles.

on the evening of december 15, jamil nishtar, managing director of the pakistan national bank, held a reception in honour of the chinese delegation.

next evening, chinese ambassador chang tung gave a dinner on the occasion of the delegation's visit. present were minister mubashir hasan, a.g.n. qazi, secretary of the ministry of finance, and jamil nishtar, managing director of the pakistan national bank.

on december 17 the delegation visited peshawar, capital of pakistan's northwest frontier province. the governor of the province a. sikandar khan khalil received the delegation and had a friendly conversation with it.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Folk Song and Dance Ensemble Leaves Peking for Wuhan and Chengchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1972)

the romanian "banatul" folk song and dance ensemble led by stan gelu mircea left here by train today on a performance tour of wuhan and chengchow.

it was seen off at the railway station by lin lin and shen yi, leading members of departments concerned, and literary and art workers.

Chinese Metallurgical Delegation Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 20, 1972)

the delegation of the chinese ministry of metallurgical industry led by minister chen shao-kun wound up its friendly visit to albania and romania and returned to peking by air yesterday.

it was met at the airport by yang tien-kuei, ho chin and chen mu-hua, leading members of chinese departments concerned.

on hand were albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu.

SCIENTISTS DELEGATION

Chinese Scientists' Delegation Back in Peking after Visits to Britain, Sweden, Canada and US

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1972)

the chinese scientists' delegation returned here by plane this evening, after a friendly tour of britain, sweden, canada and the united states of america.

head of the delegation is pei shih-chang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, member of the presidium of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china and director

of the institute of biophysics of the chinese academy of sciences. deputy head is pai chieh-fu, member of the presidium of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china and leading member of the peking municipal bureau of science and technology.

pei shih-chang told newsmen at the airport: "our delegation has made a friendly tour of britain, sweden, canada and the united states of america in the past 70 days. wherever we went we were accorded a warm and friendly reception by the people and personages of scientific circles there. our delegation visited universities and scientific research institutes and had cordial conversations with old acquaintances and new friends in scientific circles., all this helped enhance the mutual understanding and friendship between the chinese people and scientific workers and the people and scientists of those countries. we deeply realize that exchange of visits by scientific workers of various countries is beneficial to the people of various ccuntries."

the delegation was met at the airport by kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the chinese academy of sciences, liu hsi-yao, head of the scientific and educational group under the state counci , chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister, chu ko-chen and wu yu-hsun, vice-presidents of the chinese academy of sciences and vice-chairmen of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china, chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association, and leading members of departments concerned and scientific workers wang chien-chung, chin li-sheng, wang tung, chang wei, liu chung-yang, liu shuang-ho, lu ta, pan chun, chien ta-yung, wang ying-tai, li huan, tien fu, chao chung-yao, liu ta-kang, chu hung-yuan, hu pao-ching and chu yung-hsing.

present were british ambassador to china j.m. addis, swedish ambassador to china arne bjornberg and canadian ambassador to china charles john small.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai Greet 12th Anniversary of South Vietnam National Front for Liberation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1972)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation, and huynh tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, most warmly greeting the 12th anniversary of the founding of the south viet nam national front for liberation. the message reads:

nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation,

huynh tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam,

south viet nam

on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the founding of the south viet nam national front for liberation, we wish to extend, on behalf of the chinese government and people, our warmest congratulations to you and to the fraternal south vietnamese people who are fighting in the forefront of resistance against u.s. aggression.

holding high the banner of resisting u.s. aggression and saving the nation and rallying the south vietnamese people of various strata, the south viet nam national front for liberation has, in the past twelve years, waged protracted and indomitable struggles against the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs and won splendid victories. your heroic war of resistance has set a brilliant example for the oppressed nations and peoples of the whole world in their struggles for liberation.

at present, the south vietnamese people are advancing victoriously on the road of the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, as the genuine legal government of the south vietnamese people, enjoys the support of the broad masses of the south vietnamese people and a high international prestige. the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs have met with disastrous defeats under the fierce blows of the south vietnamese army and people; the u.s. scheme of "vietnamizing" the war is going bankrupt; and the whole situation is more

favourable to the vietnamese people. we are deeply convinced that, united as one and fighting valiantly, the heroic vietnamese people, who are long-tested in war, will surely be able to realize their sacred national aspirations and win genuine independence and freedom.

the chinese people have always regarded it as their bounden internationalist duty to support and assist the vietnamese people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. so long as the united states does not stop its war of aggression, the chinese people will, as always, resolutely support and assist the just struggle of the vietnamese people till complete victory.

tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the people's republic of china

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking, december 19, 1972

RSVN Ambassador to China Gives Film Reception Marking Founding Anniversary of South Vietnam National Liberation Front

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 20, 1972)

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, gave a film reception here this afternoon in celebration of the 12th anniversary of the founding of the south viet nam national front for liberation.

present were leading members of departments under the central committee of the communist party of china, the government and the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including han nien-lung, wang shu-sheng, chen shu-fu, han tsung-cheng, kuo lu, shen chien, peng shao-hui, tien wei-hsin, feng yung-shun, shih shao-hua, fang kao, wang yu-ching, hsiang chien, yang chi, chen chun, wang shou-jen, lu wei-chao, chai cheng-wen, yuan hua-ping and chen pei-min, and representatives of the china-viet nam friendship people's commune on the outskirts of peking.

also present were:

ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia, sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and thiounn mumm, minister of economy and finance of the r.g.n.u.c., and

the lao patriotic youth delegation led by somsanit.

also present were: ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade of the democratic republic of viet nam, who is now in peking, the delegation of the south viet nam youth union for liberation led by nguyen van be, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china ngo thuyen and embassy officials.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were on hand.

documentary films reflecting the struggle and life of the south vietnamese armymen and civilians were shown at the reception.

Delegation of South Vietnam Youth Union for Liberation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1972)

more than 1,000 young people in peking today braved severe cold to warmly welcome a delegation of the south viet nam youth union for liberation upon its arrival at the peking airport for a friendly visit to china.

the delegation is led by nguyen van be, hero of the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces and member of the executive committee of the south viet nam youth union for liberation. members of the delegation are ho doan tam, heroic fighter who damaged u.s. aircraft and tanks, nguyen thi thanh tuy, heroic fighter with determination to win, nguyen thi tam, heroic fighter against u.s. aggressors, and hoang thanh, member of the executive committee of the union.

arriving on the eve of the 12th anniversary of the founding of the south viet nam national front for liberation, the representatives of the south viet nam youth have brought to the chinese people and youth the tidings of victories in the south vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

they were greeted at the airport by shen chien, leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, hsieh ching-yi, ou tang-liang and kan mai, leading members of

departments concerned, and combat heroes of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the well wishers was lung mei who, together with her younger sister yu jung, came to the national limelight by courageously protecting a flock of sheep in a snowstorm. 19-year-old lung mei joined the chinese people's liberation army three years ago. she came all the way from paotou of inner mongolia to meet the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms. she and nguyen thi thanh tuy and nguyen thi tam shook hands and exchanged greetings like sisters reunited.

when delegation leader nguyen van be went round to meet the welcomers, peking's young people beat drums and cymbals, waved flowers and streamers and shouted slogans to pay tribute to the south vietnamese youth fighting valiantly at the forefront of the struggle against u.s. imperialism and to express their firm support to the vietnamese people in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

present at the airport were ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china nguyen van quang and counsellor of the r.s.v.n. embassy in peking tran binh, and minister-counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking nguyen tien.

comrade shen chien gave a banquet in honour of the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms this evening. present were nguyen van quang, tran binh, nguyen tien and other vietnamese comrades.

shen chien and nguyen van be spoke at the banquet. they wished that the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people and youth of china and viet nam would constantly grow in strength and scope. they also expressed the determination of the people and youth of the two countries always to unite, fight and win victory together.

the chinese and vietnamese comrades-in-arms talked cordially about revolutionary friendship and sang in chorus "viet nam -- china" and other songs in praise of the militant friendship between the people of the two countries.

present were leading members of departments concerned, including hsieh ching-yi, ou tang-liang, liang feng, kuo tung-chun, kan mai, tien shu-chien, mao pao-chung, hsing jen-hsien, chia hsueh-chien and yu chung-hao, combat hero li yun-lung, lung mei, and representatives of peking's young people.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Cellist Henri and Wife Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 2972)

swiss cellist henri honegger and his wife claire honegger arrived in peking by air today for a performance tour of china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

they were greeted at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned and musicians, including yin cheng-chung, shen yi and ssutu chih-wen.

swiss ambassador to china albert-louis natural and mrs. natural were present.

TABLE TENNIS TEAM

Chinese Table Tennis Team Back in Peking After Visiting Greece, France, Austria

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 20, 1972)

the chinese table tennis team with fu chao-lou as its leader and ta chung as its deputy leader flew in here this afternoon after a friendly match tour of greece, france and austria.

CHINA AND TOGO

Togolese Minister Receives Chinese Group Calisthenics Coaches

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 18, 1972)

koffi mathieu, minister of youth, sports, culture and science research of the republic of togo, received wei ting-pi and lu huan-huan, chinese group calisthenics coaches, in lome today, according to a report from that city.

the minister had a friendly conversation with the chinese coaches.

kuo you-chang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in togo, was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Ugandan Charge d'Affaires A.I.

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1972)

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chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying met here today william matovu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of uganda in peking.

CHINA AND US

American Women's Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 20, 1972)

the american women's delegation with s.e. klonsky as leader and k. gibson as deputy leader, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home today.

liang hsiu-chen, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, saw the delegation off at the railway station.

the delegation had toured peking, honan province's linhsien county, changsha, shaoshan, shanghai, soochow and nanking. it visited factories, people's communes, an army unit, schools and kindergartens. the american friends met people from various circles and were warmly received.

VIETNAM WAR

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of the People's Republic of China

December 20, 1972

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 20, 1972)

on december 18 and 19, 1972 the united states dispatched large numbers of aircraft to carry out massive bombing raids against hanoi, haiphong and other extensive areas of the democratic republic of viet nam. u.s. defence secretary melvin laird has openly declared that the "restrictions" which halted the bombing of north viet nam above the 20th parallel have been lifted and that air operations will be conducted "throughout north viet nam." this is a most serious step taken by u.s. imperialism to prolong and intensify its war of aggression against viet nam and a new obstacle placed by the u.s. government to obstruct the peaceful solution of the viet nam problem. this act of aggression on the part of the united states is not only a new barbarous crime against the vietnamese people but also a provocation to the american people and the people of the whole world who eagerly hope for an early realization of peace in viet nam. the chinese government and people express their utmost indignation at and strongly condemn it.

since late october the u.s. government has time and again delayed the signing of the agreement mutually agreed upon by the vietnamese and u.s. sides. this is a fact clear to the people of the whole world. the matter has been dragged out to this day precisely because the u.s. side asked to make revisions in the substantive content of the agreement and backed out of the schedule for signing and because it attempted to proceed from a position of strength and insisted on its unreasonable demands. now the whole world can see clearly that it is the united states, and not the vietnamese side, that has gone back on its commitment and delayed the signing of the peace agreement on stopping the war.

the vietnamese people are an indomitable, heroic people. no crafty tactics can dupe them, and no brute force can subdue them. the u.s. aggressors' tactics of imposing peace terms by bombing has long been rebuffed by the vietnamese people, and its repetition today definitely will not succeed either. as is said in the statement of the ministry of foreign affairs of the democratic republic of viet nam: "the nixon administration is trying to force on

the vietnamese people, by means of bombs and shells, a resolution to the viet nam issue on u.s. terms. this, of course, is only a vain attempt."

the chinese government and people firmly support the solemn and just stand taken in the december 19 statement of the ministry of foreign affairs of the democratic republic of viet nam. the u.s. government must stop its war of aggression against viet nam, stop all its bombing raids, mining, blockading and other acts of war against the democratic republic of viet nam and speedily sign the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam". should the u.s. government disregard the desire of the people of viet nam, the united states and the whole world for peace and obdurately persist in its war of aggression, the chinese people will, as always, resolutely perform their internationalist duty and give all-out support and assistance to the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory is won.

Hsinhua Commentary: US War Blackmail Will Be of No Avail

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1972)

the u.s. government's massive bombing, for days in succession, of the capital hanoi, haiphong and other major cities as well as many residential and industrial areas of the democratic republic of viet nam has threatened to wreck peace in viet nam which is near at hand. just-minded public opinion has vehemently condemned this truculent and unreasonable act of the united states which runs diametrically counter to the aspirations for peace of the people the world over, the american people included.

as early as october 20, the united states and the democratic republic of viet nam at their paris negotiations reached an agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam; but just when the agreement could be signed in no time, the u.s. side created complications and went back on its word to put off the matter. after the two sides resumed negotiations on november 20, the united states threw overboard the agreed principles which the vietnamese side made public on october 26 and the u.s. side admitted to have been settled in the negotiations, and suggested their modification, which caters to the needs of nguyen van thieu, to obstruct and delay the smooth progress of the negotiations.

and just when the talks were adjourned and were about to enter their final stage, the united states resumed its bombing of the entire areas of north viet nam in the manner of a surprise attack. this completely lays bare the inconsistency and perfidy of the u.s. government towards the peace negotiations.

the u.s. massive bombing of north viet nam is evidently meant to be a threat and blackmail against the democratic republic of viet nam. the u.s. government, by resorting to the bombing on land and coastal blockade, is trying to force the vietnamese people to knuckle under and accept the changes in the substance of the agreement put forward lately by the u.s. side with a view to maintaining the reactionary rule of the nguyen van thieu puppet clique and continuing the u.s. occupation of south viet nam. this aim of the u.s. government, however, can never be realized. the vietnamese people have waged prolonged armed struggle for nearly 20 years for the liberation of their motherland and it is clear that no threat or blackmail whatever can bring them to their knees.

the u.s. government is now once again being put to the test by the people of the world including the american people. peace or war -- the decision will have to be made by the u.s. government. if it wants peace, the united states must immediately stop the bombing, resume the negotiations, and sign the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam. if it wants war, the chinese people, together with other peoples of the world, will give unreserved support to the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till victory.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

FRG Government Trade Agreement Negotiations Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1972)

the government trade agreement negotiations delegation of the federal republic of germany led by peter hermes, director of the trade policy department of the foreign ministry, left peking for home by air today.

it was seen off at the airport by sun so-chang, a deputy departmental head of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned, including kao li-hsing and hu pen-yao.

hans alfred steger, charge d'affaires ad interim of the f.r.g. embassy here, and other embassy officials were present.

through friendly consultations in peking, the f.r.g. delegation and the chinese delegation had reached agreement on the content of a trade and payments agreement between the two governments, and initialled the agreement.

chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang met with the f.r.g. delegation on separate occasions. tu yu-yun, assistant minister of foreign trade, met with and feted the delegation.

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PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Commanders and Fighters of A Certain Division Under the PLA Shanghai Garrison Command Learn from the Excellent Qualities of the Good 8th Company

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 19, 1972)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Shanghai dated December 18, 1972) The commanders and fighters of a certain division under the PLA Shanghai Garrison Command learn from the excellent qualities of the "Good 8th Company of Nanking Road" which enabled them to keep away from corruption while stationed in the busy section of the city. They further develop the revolutionary traditions and continue to maintain the excellent style of hard struggle.

This army unit entered the city of Shanghai in May 1949. At that time, for the sake of not disturbing the residents, the commanders and fighters of this army unit, as other units did, did not live in the residents' homes but slept on the sidewalks or under the eaves of the people's houses. They did not buy things from the shops. For their meals, they had some preserved vegetable and salt water to go along with rice. Stories of their conduct were universally told among the residents of Shanghai at that time. Since then they have remained in Shanghai carrying out garrison duties.

To enable the commanders and fighters of the whole division to preserve forever the political color of hard struggle while living in the busy city, the Party committee of this division constantly organizes all to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "The comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. The comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle." After the conferring of the title, "Good 8th Company of Nanking Road," on that company, comrades of the Party committee carried out study activities throughout the

division. During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, they constantly carried out activities of "talking about traditions and learning the line" and continuously carried out education in the traditions of hard struggle in the light of the current situation and tasks. Thus educated, the commanders and fighters of the whole division have become more conscious in carrying on the honorable tradition of hard struggle and preserving the style of hard struggle.

In Shanghai, many of the cadres of this division who were tempered during the prolonged revolutionary struggle take the lead in carrying on the excellent style of hard struggle. Division Commander Li Jen-chai (李仁齋) was the commander of a certain regiment of this army unit when Shanghai was liberated. At that time, he and the fighters together slept on the platform of the railway terminus. After the army unit was stationed in Shanghai, he studied and worked still more arduously. He conscientiously read books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and often went deeply into the companies to find out about the conditions. Whenever the army unit received an important task, he always worked through day and night and personally inspected each sentry post in the garrison area. He once fell ill and was hospitalized. He helped the nurses on his initiative in cleaning latrines and spittoons. While in hospital, he called five informal meetings, gave the medical personnel the line education three times, had chats with more than 20 comrades, and helped the Party committee of the hospital in doing a great deal of work.

Taught by the old comrades through verbal instructions and personal example, many of the new fighters have taken over the heirloom of hard struggle and matured quickly.

P'an Kuan-t'ao, an educated youth of Shanghai, did not live frugally when he first joined the army unit. The instructor brought him to the company's history room and told him stories of how the comrades of this company ate black coarse buns and drank soup of water and soy sauce in the dark warehouse when the company first came to station in Shanghai. P'an was deeply educated. He not only learned to sew torn clothes, weave straw sandals and cut hair for the comrades, but also showed dogged perseverance in overcoming serious illness. He achieved remarkable results in work and was given an award, first grade, for the meritorious service he had rendered.

Ch'ien Hsiao-chun was a new fighter of a certain telephone squad. His parents were revolutionary cadres. After coming to this army unit, he was educated in the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle. He expressed his will to "inherit the revolutionary will of the forerunners and to take over the work of hard struggle." He not only did not spend a copper wastefully in everyday life, but also showed no fear for hard work and difficulties. At the crucial moment when a telephone wire was broken in a typhoon, he endured hunger and cold, braved the rainstorm and went out to inspect and repair the telephone line, accomplishing his task with outstanding results.

The commanders and fighters of this division have throughout the past years preserved the honorable tradition of hard struggle and developed it to an even higher degree. Since 1965, they have not bought a single desk

or a chair. Their furniture and office equipment are simple and crude. Many of the companies have carpenters, cobblers, masons and volunteer barbers. When their tools are out of order, they carry out the repairs themselves and do not take them away from the company for repairs. In Shanghai, tap water can be obtained very easily. But most of the companies of this division use well water for bathing and washing, though not for drinking. Gas equipment is very common in the urban areas. But various companies still persevere in using the oven and briquet, saving gas for use by civilian residents. There is a pickle shop near the spot where the 5th company of a certain regiment is stationed. Yet the fighters of this company set up a "small workshop" self-reliantly and make more than 20 varieties of preserved vegetables, including cabbage and radish, supplying the needs of the company and lightening the pressure on the market.

This army unit carries out non-combatant duties in an urban area where there is no vacant land for growing vegetable. The fighters go to reclaim wasteland in a suburban area lying a few dozen li away, and there carry out production. In the past few years, the whole division not only has enough vegetables and meat for its own consumption, but has also supplied the market with hundreds of thousands of catties of vegetable every year.

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF YOUNG WORKERS

Firmly Grasp the Link of Class Education

by

Kung-yeh P'ing (公冶平)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 19, 1972)

"Class struggle is a main subject of study for the young people." After reading the report on how old worker Hou Shu, an old worker of the welding workshop of Taiyuan Heavy-Duty Machine Works teaches a young worker Hsü Yao-hsing, I understand more deeply this teaching of Chairman Mao and the Party's basic line for the period of socialism.

In socialist society there still exist classes, class contradiction and class struggle. This struggle spreads to all fields, of which the work of training and educating the younger generation is no exception. What has happened to young worker Hsü Yao-hsing reflects fully the struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. The bourgeoisie attempts to win him over by corruption while the proletariat is determined to win him over by means of education. The leaders and the old workers of this workshop firmly grasp the link of class education and do some work on him patiently and meticulously, eventually raising his class consciousness and making him change from a backward youth into an advanced one and join the Communist Youth League. This has been a victory of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie and also a victory of the implementation of the Party's basic line.

The change in Hsü Yao-hsing shows that the young people do not much appreciate the happy life in the new society because they have not experienced the suffering in the old society, and that if they are not given class education, they will not understand the real meaning of classes and class struggle. This gives rise to many of the ideological problems of the young workers, and the bourgeois ideology also takes this opportunity to sneak into the mind of the young people. For this reason, we must strengthen class education by telling the young people the difference between the new society and the old one, strengthen education in the Party's basic line, and start from the root to raise their ideological consciousness--this is an urgent task facing the Party organizations of enterprises.

In the past few years, China's industry has developed enormously, and the number of young workers has also increased greatly. In many enterprises, a large proportion of workers are young people. Educated by the Party and led by the old workers, most of the young workers work enthusiastically and vigorously. They make strenuous efforts to learn politics and techniques and have become a shock force in revolution and production. But because of the interference by the revisionist line trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, because of corruption by bourgeois ideology, and because the leaders of some enterprises do not take a firm hold of the education of the young workers, some young workers such as Hsü Yao-hsing neglect organization and discipline, seek pleasure and comfort in everyday life, are

reluctant to lead a hard life, and are subject to undesirable tendencies. This demonstrates the acuteness and seriousness of the struggle of the bourgeoisie against us to win over the younger generation.

Educating the young workers is something of major importance concerning class struggle, concerning which road the young workers should take, and concerning the successors to the revolution. The Party and the CYL organizations of the enterprises must tightly grasp class struggle. To do so, they must not forget to grasp tightly class education for the young workers but must, as the welding workshop of Taiyuan Heavy-Duty Machine Works does, carry out this education permanently and must not slacken their efforts. They must understand that the key to solving the problems existing among the young workers lies in educating and leading them. In solving ideological problems, they must not adopt over-simplified and generalized methods but must take into account the characteristics of each of the young workers, work on them meticulously, patiently and to the point, and arouse and raise their class consciousness step by step, so as to achieve good results.

* * *

Strive To Raise the Class Consciousness of Young Workers

by

Hou Shu (侯树), an old worker of the welding workshop of Taiyuan Heavy-Duty Machine Works

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 19, 1972)

Since 1959, I have trained more than ten apprentices. Practice makes me understand deeply that: The problem of training and educating the young workers is in essence a problem of struggle against the bourgeoisie for winning over the younger generation. In particular, if we do not apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in educating some of the youths who lag behind ideologically, they will be corrupted by bourgeois ideology and degenerate. Our education of young apprentice Hsü Yao-hsing gives a vivid illustration of this point.

Determination

Little Hsü came to our workshop in 1965. He was then only 17 years old. Seeing that he was young and intelligent and was a son of an old worker, the old workers were bent on training him into a good successor. But his performance during the initial period was a disappointment to the old workers. He believed erroneously in the fallacy that "one should depend on one's parents while at home and on one's friends while away from home," and joined a few bad friends in extravagant eating and drinking and was often absent from work. The comrades educated him several times, but he turned a deaf ear to what they said. Their enthusiasm for him cooled down. Some complained: "Our group has always been an advanced group. Now there is such a member in our group, it is unlikely that we shall be able to maintain this advanced title!" Others said: "It seems that he will hardly change for the better. We must simply get him out of our group!"

My mind could not remain calm when I heard what the comrades said. How should we treat Little Hsü after all? Should we get him out of our group and leave him alone or help him to turn for the better? Will Little Hsü's deeds impair the honor of our advanced group? Under the leadership of the Party branch, we repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings with reference to these questions.

After discussion, we agreed that: Little Hsü's performance illustrated that the bourgeoisie were in an acute struggle against us for winning over the younger generation. If we did not win over Little Hsü, the bourgeoisie would do so. He came of a poor family and was young. What could prevent us from educating him successfully so long as we educated him patiently? Furthermore, an advanced squad or group should also be a crucible for educating and remolding a man. How could we be an advanced group if we failed to educate such a young man successfully?

All were of this opinion: Even if Little Hsü is "a gnarl in a tree trunk," we will turn it into useful timber; even if he is an iron tree, we will make it bear flowers.

Change

We had the determination to help Little Hsü change for the better. But, what should we do? We thought of influencing him by showing concern for his everyday life. We treated him as if he had been our own child, washing his clothes when they were dirty, mending his clothes when they were torn, and giving him pocket money when he was short of cash. We were assured that he definitely would change for the better when we showed him warmth in everyday life in this way. But this did not work, and he did not change his behavior. On one occasion, he took a coarse dumpling and, saying, "Good-bye, coarse dumpling," threw it out of the window. The old workers were exasperated and gave him a good scolding.

Showing concern for his everyday life alone would not work. We then adopted the method of control to curb his extravagance. Old worker Kuo Ch'ang-hsieh and I were charged with the task of taking care of his financial problems, giving him 0.4 yuan of pocket money every day. But when he was short of cash, he borrowed it from other people, and these people came to us on pay day asking for repayment. This showed that this method also could not solve the problem. His father felt deep grief when he learned this. He was so angry that he wrote to his son, denouncing him. Little Hsü's problem became more and more serious.

Many methods were adopted and great efforts made. Why could we not achieve good results? We again studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "We must strengthen class education for the young people, raise their class consciousness and help them learn from outstanding old workers." Chairman Mao's teaching pointed out to us the correct orientation. We were determined to raise his consciousness by proceeding from class education.

To conduct class education well, we constantly reported Little Hsü's condition to his family and solicited its assistance, and it often wrote to educate him. What about us? We invited him to our homes on festivals and on Sundays, and told him about the sufferings in the old society when the workers toiled like beasts and about the happy life in the new society where the workers became masters of the house. In short, we adopted the method of "Grandma Li telling stories of the Red Lantern" to arouse his class consciousness.

Just before the Spring Festival of 1966, Little Hsü's father came from Shanghai to Taiyuan. The CYL general branch asked him to make a report on the past sufferings and the present happy life. He began apprenticeship in a capitalist's factory when he was eleven years old, and led a miserable life of being constantly beaten and scolded. Many people shed tears at hearing his report. Little Hsü was also deeply touched. After the meeting, the leaders of the workshop and the work sections and the old workers had chats with him until midnight. He said tearfully: "I have forgotten my

origin and have gone wrong. I have failed to live up to the expectations of the Party and Chairman Mao!"

After that, Little Hsü came early and went away late every day, putting the spanner, crow-bar, calipers, big and small hammers and other tools neatly and in good order. He began to change for the better.

Twists and Turns

Not long after that, however, his bad friends came again to take him out to wander about in parks and streets and to dine out in restaurants. They said: "Why work so hard? They won't give you a copper more even if you work harder." Cooled by this cold wind, Little Hsü became lazy again after working hard for a few months. Some comrades said in despair: "This is really like burning a candle to a blind man--a waste of wax!"

How should we treat the twists and turns happening to Little Hsü? After studying Chairman Mao's assertions on class struggle, we came to understand that class struggle required persistent efforts and so did ideological education and, therefore, we must educate Little Hsü repeatedly and must not slacken education for him just because he had relapses ideologically.

We got together with Little Hsü to study "Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society." We led him to apply the class viewpoint in analyzing the people around him and also his so-called friends. Mao Tse-tung's thought gradually cast light into his mind. He said: "Now I understand that it is the leaders and the old workers that show real concern for me." After that, he parted company with his "friends" and came closer to us.

During the "clean up the class ranks" campaign in 1970, the masses uncovered a great deal of the crimes of one of Little Hsü's "friends" in undermining law and order in society, and the public security organ had him arrested according to law. The living facts of class struggle gave Little Hsü a great shock and taught him an impressive lesson. He said with excitement: "I regarded such people as friends. If it had not been for the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the painstaking help of the old workers, I would have been in great danger!"

Gains

During the mass movement to learn from Tach'ing in industry, Little Hsü appeared in a completely new attitude and fought on the first line to grasp revolution and promote production. To enable Little Hsü to acquire more skills of building socialism, we educated him in ideology and in the line and taught him skills by personal demonstrations. For instance, in assembling an electric shovel, we on the one hand made him understand the meanin of the production of the electric shovel in the battle of developing the mining industry and, on the other hand, taught him the skills of assembling an electric shovel. After that, he worked harder and more ingeniously. Formerly, in fixing the arm of an electric shovel, the usual way was to make the steel red-hot by means of oxygen and to press it by a heavy steel ingot. To eke out

time and to gain a high output, he struck the iron with a 16-pound hammer, gaining high speed with hard labor. To insure fine quality and high output, he achieved more than ten items of innovation in making molds, playing a positive role in accomplishing the task with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Little Hsü said: "I wasted time in the past. Now I must grasp time and make greater contributions toward the revolution." Formerly he held that "food and clothing were the only aims of life." Now he says: "While living, we must make revolution like the 'Iron Man,' and struggle is the greatest happiness of life." Formerly he spent money freely, but now he has savings in the bank. Formerly he often was absent from work, but now he works overtime on his own initiative and refuses to come off duty if the work has not progressed as expected. Formerly he was a youth sliding to the brink of the slough of the bourgeoisie, but now he has eventually become a backbone in grasping revolution and promoting production. All praise him, saying: "Little Hsü now puts 'three things in the fore': He puts the study of Chairman Mao's works in the fore, he goes in the fore in making revolutionary mass criticism, and he stays in the fore to do dirty and tiresome work." In July last year, he had the honor of joining the Communist Youth League. On May 4, that is, the Youth Day, this year, he was commended by the CYL committee of our plant.

Not long ago, Little Hsü finished his apprenticeship. In leading other apprentices, he not only adopts the methods we used, but also teaches them by telling about what he has learned and experienced. Helped by the comrades and Little Hsü, his apprentices have made progress very quickly and have been admitted into the Communist Youth League. They can also work independently.

* * *

SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURE

Energetic Support for Agriculture by Workers on Hupeh Financial and Trade Fronts

- Consciousness of serving agricultural production is enhanced through the criticism of revisionism and rectification. It is necessary to improve the work style earnestly, supply means of production in time, energetically support the development of multiple undertakings and help to raise funds for collective production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 19, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Wuhan, December 18, 1972) In carrying out the general guideline, "Develop the economy to insure supplies," the broad masses of workers on the financial and trade fronts of Hupeh Province perseveringly orient themselves toward the countryside and serve agricultural production. A new contribution is made in support of agriculture.

Since the beginning of this year, the broad masses on the financial and trade fronts of Hupeh Province have through criticism of revisionism and rectification considerably raised their consciousness of serving agricultural production. For the supply of agricultural means of production, commercial departments at various levels adopt such measures as early investigation, early planning and early stockpiling and use every possible means to satisfy agricultural production needs. For means of production in bulk, some areas resort to express transportation, arming production teams from the stockpile and providing supplies from local stocks, so the aim of supplying the right thing for the right purpose and missing not the agricultural season is achieved.

According to statistics, the total provincial supply of agricultural means of production this year was around 10 percent more than that last year, among them were insecticides, chemical fertilizer, insecticide spraying appliances, agricultural membranous covers, diesel oil and other major agriculturally required commodities all chalking up big-margin increases. For iron wire, nails, sulphur and other commodities urgently needed by the countryside, the commercial departments of various areas make arrangements for the priority fulfilling of the needs of communes and brigades.

Many basic-level supply and sales cooperatives not only take care of the supply side but also concern themselves with matters related to use, repairs and a lower production cost through helping communes and brigades in economizing. After popularizing universally in the countryside the technique of mending and keeping plastic sheets and of putting viscous glue to use, the Means of Production Company of Kuangchi hsien helped communes and brigades to mend over 72,000 catties of plastic film. The Nanhu Supply and Sales Cooperative on the suburbs of Wuhan municipality organized repair sub-detachments to help the first production teams of "August 1" brigade with the

repairing and making 16 atomizers out of 27 worn-out and discarded atomizers. A great saving in production expenses was effected for the production team.

Simultaneously with energetic support for grain production, financial and trade agencies in various departments have energetically helped with the development of multiple undertakings through such measures as imparting cultivation skills, supplying seed and seedlings, granting loans, etc. This makes for a marked increase in sideline production.

Up to the end of October, total provincial agricultural and subsidiary product purchases showed an increase of 13 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. Through helping communes and brigades in the development of multiple undertakings, the Supply and Sales Cooperative of Chatientzu ch'ü, Patung hsien, achieved a 50 percent increase in its procurement of agricultural and subsidiary products and special native products in the first eleven months of this year compared with the corresponding period last year. The grain departments of Hsishui, T'ungch'eng, Yünmeng and other hsien energetically support communes and brigades in the development of pig-breeding. Through making use of simple available materials, a fine-breed pig farm is established. Meanwhile, communes and brigades of various areas are helped to develop fodder production. This provides a boost for the development of pig-breeding.

The financial administration and banking departments of various areas also try in every way to help raise more funds for agricultural production. Over the past year, the whole province granted purchase advances, agricultural loans and credit cooperative loans to an amount 8.1 percent larger than that granted last year. Over 60 percent of the funds raised by local financial departments on their own are spent directly on agricultural production and farmland irrigation capital construction. An effective boost is provided for agricultural production.

In rendering energetic support for agriculture, the various financial and trade departments of Hupeh Province have seriously improved their work style and the quality of their service. Since the beginning of this year, many cadres of the grain departments of the whole province have stayed at selected points with communes and brigades to make investigations and studies. Timely help is rendered commune members in solving various difficulties encountered in production. In the anti-drought struggle this year, the financial and banking departments of many areas granted timely loans to meet actual needs. Production teams were helped to lay in water-lifting equipment. Effective support was provided in the anti-drought struggle.

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FOREST FIRES

Strengthen Mountain Forest Protection and Management

- The Yuchü commune energetically unfolds a mass campaign to protect forests against fire, effectively controlling fire outbreaks

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 19, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanchang, December 17, 1972) The Yuchü commune of Tungku hsien, Kiangsi Province, has energetically launched a mass campaign to protect forests against fire. For 23 consecutive years, there has been no mountain forest fire outbreak. It has become an advanced unit in the national forest-protection and anti-fire effort.

Yuchü commune lies at the foot of the Talung Mountains to the west of Tungku hsien. It is over 60 li in length and breadth with a total area of 165,000 mow, 158,000 mow of which consists of forest-clad mountainous areas representing over 97 percent of the total area. Due to the wide and spacious forest-clad mountainous area, forest fire may break out easily. Therefore, from 1950, the masses of people here began strengthening forest-protection and anti-fire work.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the newly established Party committee of Yuchü commune further strengthened leadership over forest-protection and anti-fire work. Brigades and production teams put special persons in charge and organized fire-extinction shock teams. As a result, forest-protection and anti-fire work received attention from the Party committee, organizational work was put on a sound basis and everyone was set to work. Forest fires were put under effective control.

One night in December last year, a commune member of Huitung production team of Yuchü brigade started a forest fire through carelessness in burning a native-type compost. At that time, 60-odd-year-old Communist Party member Chu Chin-sheng was returning from a production team meeting. On discovering the mountain fire, he immediately shouted an alarm. The fire-extinction personnel and poor and lower-middle peasants scattered all over various hill-tops immediately rushed to the scene. A frantic effort was made in putting out the fire. The mountain forest was kept intact. In 23 years, this commune saw several fire outbreaks but due to strict organizational measures, mountain fires were quickly extinguished no matter where they were found.

Through a long period of efforts in protecting forests against fire, sealing off mountains for reafforestation and planting trees to build forests, all the 110,000 mow barren mountainous area of Yuchü commune has become a patch of green. A substantial increase in output of agricultural and sub-sidiary products was chalked up.

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Lunghsi Hsien Perseveres in Forming Forests and Planting Saplings and Attaches Importance to Forest-Protection and Anti-Fire Work--Forest Area Is Expanded Continuously

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 19, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Foochow, December 17, 1972) A long period of perseverance in unfolding a mass campaign to form forests, plant saplings and protect forests against fire has allowed an expansion of the forest-clad area of Lunghsi hsien, Fukien Province, around 100 percent compared with the early days of liberation.

Lying in the central part of Fukien Province, Lunghsi hsien has a forest-clad area representing 86 percent of the total area of the whole hsien. Year after year, the masses of this hsien have persevered in planting trees and forming new forests and continuously strengthened control over forests in an energetic effort to make a good job of forest-protection and anti-fire work. From liberation to date, the reafforested area in the whole hsien has exceeded 1,300,000 mow. The mountainous area sealed off for the planting of saplings reaches 820,000 mow. The overwhelming majority of production brigades have put tree felling on a planned basis. Since 1956, the object of staying free from forest fires has been basically achieved. As a result, the forest-clad area of the whole hsien has been expanded from 2,200,000 mow shortly after liberation to 4,050,000 mow at present. Timber accumulated has reached 20,750,000 cubic meters.

In the development of forestry production, Lunghsi hsien has attached unusual importance to the prevention of forest fire outbreaks and indiscriminate felling, in order to protect state and collective mountain forests. Since 1956, the hsien has tackled as an important task the protection of forests against fire and the prevention of indiscriminate tree felling. At the hsien level is established a forest-protection and anti-fire command headquarters. At commune and brigade levels are set up forest protection and anti-fire command bureaus (stations). In areas adjoining hsien, communes and brigades are formed forest protection joint prevention committees. Hsien and communes are staffed with specialized forestry cadres and brigades with forestry personnel. Production teams are armed with a selection of forestry protection personnel.

Under the leadership of the Party, various departments act in close cooperation and fully arouse the masses to action. Starting with ideological and educational work, they have seriously unfolded forest-protection and anti-fire activities.

Every year the hsien calls a hsien-wide afforestation work conference. Cadres at various levels are organized to preach the Party's afforestation policy and preach the great significance of mountain forest protection through various media in a penetrating and sustained manner. The aim is to make the matter a household word to everyone. Meanwhile, successively summed up and popularized are the typical forest-protection and anti-fire experiences of some production brigades.

In the crucial anti-fire spring and winter seasons, the hsien, communes and brigades make a point of conducting timely publicity and education for the masses with an eye to the various conditions likely to spark a forest fire. Many brigades arouse the masses to formulate a protect-forest-and-anti-fire pact and establish and perfect a forest-protection system.

In the execution of this policy, this hsien adopts a prudent approach to authority over mountain forests and operational powers. A clear distinction is basically made between the state and the collective, between one group and another and between the collective and individual commune members, where ownership of odd trees is concerned. The mountain forests owned by the brigade are divided into plots put under the fixed and permanent charge of production teams and specialized teams. Thus, the commune member masses' enthusiasm for the protection and management of forests is further aroused.

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COAL MINING

More Coal Mines in China Top 1972 Targets

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 21, 1972)

four coal producers in various parts of china report fulfilment of this year's targets for cutting, tunnelling and quality, as well as lower costs and more efficient use of pit props.

the feicheng coal mining administration of east china's shantung province produced 10 percent more coal output from this january to november than in the same 1971 period. eight work teams organized by the administration's party committee worked in the pits and helped miners sum up their experience for popularization throughout the coal field.

the party committee of the hsuchou mining administration, in east china's kiangsu province, concentrated on the 30-year-old hanchiao coal mine. a number of on-the-spot meetings called to explain how it raised output quickly led to a steady all-round increase of production.

the huaipei mining administration of east china's anhwei province reached the year's production quotas at the beginning of december. coal output from january to early december was 9.5 percent above the same 1971 period. the tunnelling footage was 8.5 percent higher and the use of props was 23.4 percent lower. five conferences were organized by the party committee for the exchange of experience. twenty tunnelling teams were added, doubling the tunnelling force.

the hsishan mining administration in shansi province has widely set up worker-cadre-technician groups to make technical innovations, and trial-produced machines to mechanize tunnelling. an engineering team of the paichiachuang coal mine under the administration completed four drift pits by using a high-speed method which combines tunnelling, lining, laying rails and installing electric installations in one process, thus saving two years and ten months. the team finished the overall state quota 128 days ahead of schedule.

NATURAL GAS

Marsh Gas Used in Rural China

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Dec. 21, 1972)

communes
in many parts of china are adopting simple methods to use marsh gas for fuel.

a national on-the-spot meeting called jointly by the chinese academy of sciences and the ministry of agriculture and forestry at chungchiang county, szechwan province, southwest china, summed up the experience.

marsh (methane) gas is produced from fermented grass or straw in sealed pits. when the gas is led to earthen or iron rings, it can be used for cooking.

chungchiang county is a pace-setter in this. it has more than 800 marsh gas generating pits built by commune members with local rocks. rural communes in over a dozen provinces are using marsh gas.

mass rural scientific activities in recent years include experiments in making and using marsh gas. when a scientific experimental group of a commune in hunan province obtained marsh gas from a manure pit in spring 1970, the county revolutionary committee promptly popularized this experience. peasants in the county have built over 2,500 marsh gas pits.

a commune member in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region has deviced a marsh gas lamp after 38 experiments. now all the households in his production team are using such lamps. the method has been spread to many remote mountain areas beyond the electric network.

some people's communes in kwangtung, kiangsi and szechwan provinces have succeeded in using marsh gas to generate electricity. a number of production teams in tungkan county, kwangtung province, have substituted marsh gas for diesel oil in generating electricity. these plants provide power for husking rice, pressing sugar cane and processing farm produce.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AAJA

AAJA Secretariat Condemns US War Escalation in Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 21, 1972)

the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association issued a statement today, condemning the extremely serious and savage crimes committed by u.s. imperialism in resuming the bombing of the democratic republic of viet nam. the secretariat extended unreserved support to the heroic vietnamese people.

the statement says, "it has become obvious to the world that it is the u.s. imperialists who sabotaged and refused to sign the agreement reached between the u.s. and the democratic republic of viet nam on october 20, 1972, to end the war and restore peace in viet nam. it is the u.s. that went back on its own words and put forth various, new, unacceptable and preposterous demands in collusion with the puppet thieu in an attempt to achieve a completely revised agreement to realize its neo-colonialist scheme in the southern part of viet nam. all these deceitful acts on the part of the u.s. imperialists undoubtedly lay bare the fact that they are wilfully sabotaging all peaceful moves towards achieving peace in viet nam and prolonging their aggression in that country."

it adds: "by escalating its war of aggression, the nixon administration is vainly trying to intimidate the vietnamese people and conduct negotiations from a position of strength. it is also thus trying to achieve at the conference table what it has miserably failed to achieve on the battlefield. but, the vietnamese people, as well as the world people including those in the united states itself, have seen through these dark designs of the u.s. and they will never be deceived."

it concludes, "the iron will of the vietnamese people can never be dented by whatever number of bombs the u.s. imperialists may drop. on the contrary, their will and determination to fight against the u.s. aggressors will be further enhanced. in spite of their escalation and criminal acts, the u.s. imperialists are bound to suffer the same defeats as in the past."

CHINA AND AR YEMEN

Chinese Ambassador to Yemen Arab Republic Leaves His Post for Home

(NCNA-English Sanna, Dec. 20, 1972)

wang jo-chieh, chinese ambassador to the yemen arab republic, left his post for home today.

abdu al eriani, president of the y.a.r. republican council, received and had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese ambassador at the republican palace yesterday morning.

hassan maky, acting prime minister of the y.a.r., mohamed ahmed nouman, acting foreign minister, gave a banquet to bid farewell to the chinese ambassador yesterday evening.

speaking at the banquet which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the acting prime minister and the chinese ambassador praised the friendly relations and profound friendship between the governments and peoples of yemen and china and wished that they will be further strengthened.

the chinese ambassador gave a farewell reception at the embassy on december 18. present on the occasion were hassan maky, acting prime minister, abdulla ben hussein ahmar, president of the consultative assembly, and other senior officials of the y.a.r.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Calls on Sri Lanka President

(NCNA-English Colombo, Dec. 20, 1972)

pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade of the people's republic of china, yesterday morning called on william gopallawa, president of the republic of sri lanka. they had a friendly and cordial talk.

chinese ambassador to sri lanka ma tzu-ching was present on the occasion.

minister pai hsiang-kuo and members of the chinese government trade delegation led by him called on colvin de silva, sri lanka minister of plantation industry, on the same morning.

a reception to mark the visit to sri lanka of the chinese delegation was given by the chinese ambassador yesterday evening.

present were illangaratne, minister of foreign and internal trade, colvin de silva, minister of plantation industry, michael siriwardena, minister of labour, and other senior government officials of sri lanka. s.w. walpita, president of the sri lanka-china friendship association, was also present.

present also were diplomatic envoys from many countries.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Friends Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 21, 1972)

jacques chonchol chait, leader of the chilean delegation to the council meeting of the united nations food and agriculture organization and former minister of agriculture, and his wife left here by air today for a visit to nanking and shanghai before going home.

they were seen off at the airport by sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry, and his wife chou chin; and leading members of departments concerned chen teh-ho and cheng chung. also present were chilean ambassador to china armando uribe a. and his wife.

earlier, the chilean friends visited tachai, linhsien county and yenan,

CHINA AND LAOS

Peking Meeting Welcomes Lao Patriotic Youth Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 21, 1972)

more than 1,000 young people here gathered this afternoon to warmly welcome the visiting lao patriotic youth delegation with somsanit as leader and visai and vandy as deputy leaders.

hung side by side on the backdrop of the rostrum were the official flag of the lao patriotic front and the national flag of china. big streamers bore these messages: "long live the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the youth and people of china and laos exclamation" and "firm support to the lao people's just struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation"

addressing the meeting, hsieh ching-yi, standing committee member of the peking municipal committee of the chinese communist party, declared that peking's young people, together with the entire chinese people, would firmly support the people of laos and other indochinese countries in their just struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and provide them a powerful backing.

she sternly condemned the u.s. government for dispatching large numbers of aircraft in the past few days on large-scale wanton raids against the democratic republic of viet nam. "we young people of peking stand firmly behind the december 20 statement of the chinese foreign ministry, and are greatly indignant at the u.s. imperialist act of aggression," she said.

comrade hsieh ching-yi lauded the great victories won by the lao people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. "the young people of laos," she said, "form an active force in the cause of the lao revolution, and a shock brigade in production, in supporting the front, in fighting and on every other front. we, the chinese young people, will learn from them."

she added: "the young people of china and laos have forged between them a profound revolutionary friendship and strong militant unity through protracted revolutionary struggles." "we will forever unite with the people of laos, viet nam and cambodia, fight alongside them to win victories," she stressed.

delegation leader somsanit said: this meeting of peking youth to welcome us is a great encouragement to the lao people in the struggle against u.s. aggression and for

national salvation. "this struggle", he pointed out, "has entered new heights and utterly frustrated nixon's conspiracies and plots in the political arena and on the battlefield."

he said: "although the lao people have won strategic victories, the lao patriotic front is all sincere in settling the lao question according to the five-point political solution put forward by the front. however, this sincerity of ours met with all sorts of obstruction and sabotage by the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys. this proves once again that they are not willing to end their war of aggression.

the delegation leader said that for the independence and sovereignty of the motherland, the lao youth are determined to strengthen unity of the people of various nationalities of laos, and strengthen unity with the people of other indochinese countries and the people of the whole world who cherish peace and justice, the fraternal chinese youth and people in particular. they are determined to defeat u.s. imperialism and seize the final victory of the revolution.

following the speeches, the chinese and lao young people exchanged silk banners. on behalf of the lao patriotic youth delegation, somsanit presented the meeting with an aluminum cup made of the wreckage of an american plane shot down by the heroic lao people.

the meeting ended with the entire hall rising to its feet and shouting "we firmly support the lao people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation" and other slogans.

attending the meeting were shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party, and leading members of departments concerned ou tang-liang, yu chung-hao, tien shu-chien, chu liang and hsing jen-hsien, as well as members of the chinese youth delegation which had visited laos not long ago.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 21, 1972)

the trade delegation of the government of the democratic people's republic of korea led by pang tae ryul, vice-minister of foreign trade, left peking for home by train this afternoon.

it was seen off at the railway station by li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, and lu wei-chao, wang pin and tuan shao-ming, leading members of departments concerned; and li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the korean embassy in peking.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited peking, sian, chungking and wuhan, and some members of the delegation also visited shanghai, hangchow, kwangchow, changsha and shaoshan. they called at factories, people's communes, schools and places of interest.

Korean Fresh-Water Fish-Breeding Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 21, 1972)

the fresh-water fish-breeding delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by han jil rim, deputy director of the general fresh-water fish-breeding bureau under the cabinet, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by train today.

it was seen off at the railway station by hsiao peng, chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and leading members of chinese departments pao kuang-tsung and liu chu-kuang.

present was also li jae pil, charge d'affaires a.i. of the korean embassy here.

during its stay in china the korean delegation visited peking, tientsin, changsha and shaoshan. yesterday li jae pil gave a luncheon on the occasion of the delegation's visit to china. sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, vice-minister hsiao peng and leading members of departments concerned attended the banquet.

Pak Sung Chul Receives Chinese Friendship Tourists' Group

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Dec. 20, 1972)

pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and second vice-premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, today received all members of the chinese friendship tourists' group with wang lu ming as leader and pai yu-lan as deputy leader. he had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

present on the occasion were director of the korean international tourist agency han byong un and chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Song and Dance Ensemble Gives Premiere in Wuhan, Central China

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Dec. 21, 1972)

the romanian "banatul" folk song and dance ensemble led by stan felu mircea gave its first performance in wuhan, central china, this evening and was warmly applauded by 1,600 spectators.

in the gallery were jao hsing-li, vice-chairman of the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee, and wang ke-wen, vice-chairman of the wuhan municipal revolutionary committee.

the romanian artists impressed the hall with their lively songs and dances.

the romanian ensemble arrived in wuhan yesterday, and was honoured at a banquet in the evening hosted by the hupeh branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the cultural bureau of the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee. the banquet was followed by a theatrical performance by local artists.

CHINA AND US

Urgent Statement of Hsinhua News Agency

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 21, 1972)

on december 20, 1972 united states planes again fiercely bombed the city of haiphong of the democratic republic of viet nam, attacked vietnamese and foreign ships docked at the haiphong harbour and damaged the chinese merchant vessel red flag no. 149, gravely endangering chinese crewmen. this cannot but arouse the utmost indignation of the chinese people.

the hsinhua news agency is authorized to state that the chinese government strongly protests this provocation on the part of u.s. imperialism and that it is closely watching the development of expanding u.s. war activities. the u.s. government must immediately stop attacking chinese merchant vessels and guarantee against the recurrence of similar incidents.

Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe of China Gives Premiere in Chicago

(NCNA-English Chicago, Dec. 19, 1972)

the shenyang acrobatic troupe of china gave its premiere in the united states in the civic opera house here yesterday evening.

the presentation by the first chinese performing art troupe in this country was warmly welcomed by a 3,000-strong audience. in the over-two-hour-long performance applause broke out nearly every one or two minutes.

commenting on the premiere, "chicago today" said in an article today that "the performers astounded, enchanted, pleased the several thousand chicagoans lucky enough to be in the theater." "precision, accuracy, grace, skill, imagination -- these are what we see."

what delighted the spectators most is "balancing on chairs," "plate spinning," "long pole tricks," "hoop diving," "flowery sticks," "trick cycling" and others. the house cheered when an artist balanced four chairs and a stool on a table standing on four vases, piled six wooden bricks on the top of all that and did with ease different kinds of hand-stand feats on the "pagoda of chairs". as the acrobat suddenly knocked off the bricks and remained standing on his hands with grace, the audience was carried away by admiration and amazement.

the show wound up with a fluttering streamer inscribed, in both chinese and english, with "long live the friendship between the chinese and american peoples exclamation"

the audience rose to their feet and greeted the chinese artists with stormy applause and cheers. several flower baskets were brought onto the stage. they were presented by the chicago welcoming committee for the shenyang acrobatic troupe, the triangle productions ind. (in association with the new york city center of music and drama, and the national committee on u.s.-china relations), the u.s-china peoples' friendship association and the columbia college of chicago. amid applause and shouts of "encore" the chinese acrobats answered curtain calls five times. mr. fred fine, member of the chicago welcoming committee, said: "five times of curtain calls are very rare in chicago."

after the performance the national committee on u.s.-china relations gave a reception for the chinese troupe in the civic opera building. present at the reception were more than 200 personages from various circles. some of them made a special trip from new york and other cities to attend the premiere and reception.

the reception lasted till midnight.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Military Attache Gives Reception
Celebrating Yugoslav Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 21, 1972)

colonel bogdan malbasic, military attache of the embassy of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia in peking, gave a reception here this evening in celebration of the 31st anniversary of the founding of the people's army of yugoslavia.

present on the occasion were wang shu-sheng, chinese vice-minister of national defence, li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned tu yi-teh, hsueh shao-ching and chang nan-sheng.

military attaches of the embassies of various countries in peking were present. yugoslav ambassador to china and mrs. orescanin were also present.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

FRG Table Tennis Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 20, 1972)

the table tennis association of the people's republic of china gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the national table tennis delegation of the federal republic of germany led by jupp schlaf and gert dieter elling.

among the guests was hans alfred steger, charge d'affaires ad interim of the f.r.g. embassy in peking.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned yu pu-hsueh, sung chung, mou tso-yun, kuo lei, liu kuang-ya and li jen-wei, and chinese table tennis coaches and players.

speaking at the banquet, acting president sung chung of the chinese table tennis association welcomed the f.r.g. delegation to china. he said: "our two countries established diplomatic relations not long ago. this is a realization of the common aspirations of the people of our two countries. your current visit is bound to further enhance the friendship between the people and sportsmen of our two countries."

jupp schlaf said: "we are happy to be the first sports delegation to visit china since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries." he recalled the good relations that had for years existed between the table tennis federation of the federal republic of germany and the chinese table tennis association and between the players of the two countries. he expressed the belief that the current visit would contribute to the broadening and deepening of these good relations.

the f.r.g. delegation arrived here by air yesterday.

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* NATIONAL *
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EDUCATION

P'ei-kuang Middle School of Shanghai Intensifies Ideological and Political Work on Students

- Persevers in educating students in the Party's basic line, so as to enable students to develop morally, intellectually and physically

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Dec. 22, 1972)

(NCNA - Shanghai, Dec. 21, 1972) P'ei-kuang Middle School of Shanghai firmly perseveres in educating its students in the Party's basic line for the entire socialist historical stage and intensifies ideological-political work on them from all angles, so as to enable the students to develop morally, intellectually and physically. The school has become an advanced model on the educational front in Shanghai.

Through tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution and particularly following the in-depth development of the repudiate-revisionism and rectify-style movement, the students of P'ei-kuang Middle School of Shanghai have their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle greatly raised. They actively study politics and culture. The whole school is filled with an atmosphere of youthful vigor and activity.

Under this excellent situation, the Party branch of the school sees soberly that, under conditions of proletarian dictatorship, the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie for the mind of young people is still quite violent, and that it is necessary to persevere firmly in doing ideological and political work on the students properly, so they may grow even more healthily along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

However, how should ideological-political work on the students be intensified? Two different views have emerged from the school. Most people hold that students should concern themselves mainly with study, but that at the same time they should keep broad contact with society, go into the storms of class struggle to weather them and gain experience, and grow up amid the tempering of struggle. On the other hand, there are people who want to keep the students as much as possible away from society to prevent their being corrupted by bourgeois ideology.

The Party branch of the school holds that the controversy between these two views reflects a struggle in the ranks of teachers between two kinds of educational thinking and two lines for education, that it reflects lack of adequate knowledge on the part of some teachers of the law of class struggle in the entire historical stage of socialism. The Party branch leads all to study in depth the series of directives of Chairman Mao on educational work, develop criticism and repudiation against the revisionist educational line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and increase their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle.

Through study, they all realize that, in order to firmly occupy the positions of education with Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Tse-tung's thought, it is necessary to take the initiative in attacking the bourgeoisie, instead of adopting the negative means of "closed doors" to isolate the students from society in general. They also realize that education of students in separation from class and class struggle is contrary to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for education and will lead students in the wrong direction.

The Party branch of the school leads the teachers in earnestly giving the students education in class, in revolutionary traditions, and in revolutionary ideals. The school is adjacent to Nanking Road. The building housed the British imperialist "Police Station" at one time before the liberation, and later served as a "police sub-station" of the Kuomintang reactionaries. The "May 30" movement that shook the whole nation broke out in front of this "Police Station." To raise the students' class consciousness, the teachers regularly tell the students the history of the school building and organize them for visits to the torture chamber left over from the "Police Station" and "Police Sub-Station." They talk about the acute class struggle before the liberation, so the students may realize that they have not come by their happy life today easily. When the students are learning to do industrial and agricultural jobs in factories and rural areas or are engaged in field camping exercises, workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and PLA fighters are invited to tell them the difference between the old and the new society and talk about the working people's blood-and-tears family histories in the old society, so as to inspire and foster the students' feelings for the proletariat. The school also systematically organizes students to carry out social investigations, so they may come into broad contact with society and understand it better.

Through these social investigations, students of this school have written many factory histories, shop histories, street histories, and the family histories of the working people. All these have become living materials for class education.

The No. 10 Department Store of Shanghai was Wing On Company--one of the "Four Big Companies" in Nanking Road--before the liberation. When students of the school were organized for an investigation in this store, an aged employee of the Company told them that in the past, in order to make the night watchman of the store carry out patrolling all the night without stopping, the capitalists hung a specially made clock round the neck of the watchman. The clock worked only when the watchman walked, and would stop as soon he stopped walking. In this way a watch was kept on the watchman.

This blood-and-tears accusation against the capitalists greatly moved the students. One of them said, "We read about class oppression in books in the past, but we quite easily forgot about it. Today's lesson is too profound. The clock seems to be still hanging in my head." After that, the student and some of his school fellows went to conduct an investigation in the neighborhood in which he lived, and he again received a profound lesson in class struggle. His consciousness of class struggle rose quickly. In his own neighborhood he voluntarily took part in a struggle to impose proletarian dictatorship on a small handful of class enemies, further tempering himself in class struggle.

"The Good 8th Company of Nanking Road" came to Nanking Road to carry out military duties from the smoke-covered battlefield. The fighters "resisted corruption and would never be contaminated," consciously persevering in continuing to make revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. P'ei-kuang Middle School guides its students to make the Good 8th Company on the same Nanking Road their model, compare their thoughts and actions with those of the fighters, and find the gap that separated them. It also organizes them after school hours for participation in certain social activities, so they may receive education and tempering.

On one occasion when some of the students were helping the People's Police in directing traffic, a rainstorm came. Some pedestrians tried to persuade them to take shelter, but the students said, "Like the Good 8th Company of Nanking Road, we will stick firmly at our posts and undergo tempering in the wind- and rain-storm."

The school also regularly organizes the students to learn the advanced deeds of the heroes, so they may foster farsighted revolutionary ideals and learn how to live, study, and fight. One of the students who was about to leave school made this resolution: "I will walk the road of integration with the workers and peasants as Chairman Mao teaches, and in the vast world of the country, cover myself with mud and temper my red heart. I will link my every word and action to the great communist cause."

Another one of the students had little interest in foreign languages and his achievements in this subject were poor. Through education in revolutionary ideals he realized that the study of foreign languages was required for the revolution. After that he constantly spurred himself on in his studies for the revolution. Sometimes he would review his foreign language lessons till it was quite late, and next morning, as soon as he got up, he would practice pronunciation. After a period of hard work, there was a marked improvement in his foreign language studies. At a recent foreign language test, he scored outstanding results.

In the course of intensifying ideological education on the students, P'ei-kuang Middle School's Party branch actively guides the teachers to treat the students from the viewpoint of "one dividing into two": to point out to the advanced students their weaknesses and shortcomings while acknowledging their good points, and to point out patiently to the backward ones their shortcomings but at the same time try to discover their good points

from their essential character, so that different types of students may ceaselessly forge ahead from their respective starting points. Practice in this school shows that without a "one dividing into two" analysis, there can be no in-depth, meticulous ideological and political work. Backward students are especially liable to be reproached by their parents and neighbors and looked upon with indifference by their school fellows and teachers. This easily dispirits them. In dealing with them, teachers must ceaselessly arm themselves with the philosophical thoughts of Chairman Mao, insist on regarding them from the "one dividing into two" stand, and carry out patient, careful ideological education on them, so as to promote their rapid progress.

There is a student who liked to run about and show himself off. Sometimes he would crack a few jokes in the classroom to make others laugh, and he often went home before class was really over. However, he loves labor. He works energetically on cleaning day in the school or when the classrooms are whitewashed. His grandfather and father are both watchmakers, and he learns to repair watches and clocks when at home. As the teachers at first ignored his good points and often criticized him, there was some antagonism between them.

Later, with the help of the Party branch, the teachers carried out an all-round analysis on the student, saw his good points, and tried to induce him to develop his active side and overcome the negative side. At a field camping exercise this student helped the kitchen squad to carry water, for which he was promptly praised and publicly commended by the teachers. As he could write with great speed, he was made to record the proceedings at a meeting to criticize swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Encouraged by the trust placed in him by all, he gradually had an urge to make progress. The teachers patiently helped him study Chairman Mao's works and raise his own consciousness. In this way, his ample energies were directed to a correct track. On one occasion, to get ready a critical speech, he worked till three in the morning. He also voluntarily asked his teachers to teach him the lessons which he had missed in the past, so that he was able to make good progress in all subjects. He is now a member of the Red Guard organization and has become one of the backbone students.

In carrying out ideological-political work on the students, P'ei-kuang Middle School pays the utmost attention to exploiting the backbone role played by the CYL members and Red Guards among the students. To increase the ideological consciousness and work ability of the CYL members and Red Guards, the Party branch of the school regularly organizes them to study earnestly Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings in relation to practice. A study group is set up in every one of the 37 platoons of the Red Guard Corps of the school. The Red Guards not only study by themselves, but also invite their school fellows to study together with them. Under the leadership of the Party branch of the school, the Red Guards actively organize their school fellows to take part in theatricals, broadcast calisthenics, sports meets, and such activities.

The Red Guards also actively help their teachers to do their work well. On one occasion, when classes were regrouped in the school, one of the teachers was afraid that naughty students might be put in his class, which would

adversely affect his work. He betrayed his fear. The Red Guards of the class thereupon discussed among themselves on how to help the teacher with his work on the one hand, and on the other hand had frank chats with the teacher to help him dispel his misgivings. They also proposed to go to the homes of the new students together with the teacher to find out more about them. After the house-to-house visits the teacher was filled with confidence in his work. The class has improved steadily after the regrouping, and the political consciousness of the students and their academic achievements have markedly risen to a higher level.

To enable the students to receive salutary education in out-of-school activities, the school, with the help of the neighborhood, has set up more than 300 out-of-school groups in which "three-combination" education that combines the efforts of school, society and the home is put in practice. Each out-of-school group thus formed has its instructors, which are none other than retired workers, cadres of the neighborhood, workers in active service, or revolutionary parents of the students themselves. These out-of-school instructors are earnestly concerned with the growth of the schoolchildren and strive hard to do their work well. The earnest concern shown by the out-of-school instructors toward the schoolchildren also gives the parents of the students an important education, making them show still greater concern from various aspects for the growth of their own children.

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Open or Closed

by

Juan Yuan (阮沅)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Dec. 26, 1972)

Teachers of P'ei-kuang Middle School of Shanghai were at one time engaged in a debate on the question of opening the doors of the school or keeping them closed in order to prevent students from being poisoned by the "fragrant wind" and obnoxious miasma of the bourgeoisie. Some of them favored closing the school doors after class and closing the doors of the students' homes after school. Most of the teachers, however, held that students should be allowed to go into society after school hours, so they might weather the storm on the first line of class struggle under expert guidance and see the world. The outcome of the debate was that the opinion of the latter was accepted by all.

Such debate is salutary. So long as there is class struggle, bad ideas and bad habits of the bourgeoisie will continue to do harm. Through debate, right will be distinguished from wrong, understanding will be heightened, and a correct method of struggle will be found. Otherwise, if the former opinion is adopted and acted upon, it may not necessarily lead to positive results but may produce the opposite instead, that is, good intentions may produce bad results.

Can thought be contained? Buddhism, which rose in India, spread to Japan by way of China. Marxism, born in West Europe, has become the guide to proletarian revolution all over the world. Similarly, international revisionism and other bourgeois reactionary ideas are also reflected in our country. Not even the gates of the nation can stop the spread of ideas, how can the school doors be expected to keep away the influence of the bourgeois "fragrant wind" and obnoxious miasma? Moreover, a struggle between the two ideologies also goes on in the school and at the homes of the students. Closing doors is negative and cannot prevent the possibility of poisoning. The correct way is to criticize bourgeois ideology with proletarian ideology and so occupy the position out of school.

In accordance with the opinion of the majority, P'ei-kuang Middle School has adopted appropriate measures, such as inviting workers, peasants and soldiers to the school to give class education and organizing students and sending them out to make social investigations. It also carries out meticulous ideological work and organizes revolutionary literary and art life as well as sports activities. Excellent results are achieved in this way. Only by raising a powerful east wind of proletarian ideology will it be possible to overwhelm the bourgeois "fragrant wind" and dispel the obnoxious miasma.

Closing the school doors is not only useless, but positively harmful. In our socialist society, the class enemy still hides in dark corners and remains active. There is also "fragrant wind" and obnoxious miasma that

emerges from underground sewers to make trouble. Nevertheless, the predominant position is still occupied by the worker-peasant-soldier heroes who fight against heaven and earth and the rapidly rising communist morals and customs. All these should be emulated and learned by young people. Are we to keep all these new-born things out of the school?

There are disease germs as well as sunlight in the air, but there is no such fool who would not expose his children to the sun or let them breathe fresh air lest they should be attacked by disease germs. Without sunlight and air, man will perish. Likewise, without getting in touch with new things and taking in new ideas, a man's political life will be suffocated.

In the course of getting in touch with new ideas, it is inevitable that one will come in contact with bourgeois bad ideas and bad habits. This is not to be feared. What is to be feared is the lack of power to resist. Some people come in contact with disease germs without any ill effect, because they have the power to resist and destroy these germs. Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "Fighting against erroneous thoughts is like being inoculated against small-pox. As a result of the action of the small-pox vaccine, the inoculated man will increase his immunity." To raise the consciousness of class struggle and line struggle of the schoolchildren and foster their ability to recognize and criticize bourgeois ideas, it is necessary to educate them with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. It is also necessary to let them take part in class struggle and line struggle, to "inoculate themselves against small-pox" and other diseases in the tumultous storm, and to acquire the skill to wage struggle against all kinds of erroneous thinking.

Students of P'ei-kuang Middle School say: "We will be green pines in the storm, not flowers in a hothouse." That is quite right. The potted pines kept in the hothouse can neither grow tall nor endure a storm. Only the green pines of the wide open space, which have weathered storms and taken enough nourishment from nature, can stand erect in the windstorm. Liu Hu-lan, Lei Feng, and other young heroes were tempered in the revolutionary struggle of the masses.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, a large number of outstanding characters such as Chin Hsün-hua and Ch'en Tai-shan have emerged from the ranks of young intellectuals on all fronts, in particular those who have gone to settle in rural villages and mountain areas. They have grown up in the midst of the three major revolutionary movements. When they were still students, they already threw open the school doors to join in the great cultural revolution and went deep, in the torrent of class struggle and line struggle, to factories and rural villages to come in contact with new things and study new problems, learning many new things from the worker-peasant-soldier heroes. On the fertile soil of the three major revolutionary movements these sturdy seedlings of the proletariat have grown. The three major revolutionary movements are the big classroom in which students may temper their thought and acquire ability. To continue to throw open the school doors while studying all subjects well has many advantages with regard to fostering successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. We must not stop eating because we have hiccups.

Throwing open the school doors does not mean leaving the students to do what they like. Instead, it increases the responsibility of education. They have to attend classes and come in contact with society. The two must be combined well and arrangements for both must be made properly. Once they go into society, students will need guidance as to what should be criticized and struggled against, and how to carry out study and wage struggle. The class enemy who spreads the virus of the bourgeoisie must be exposed, struggled against, and even repressed. Backward students should be helped to improve themselves; advanced students should be helped to go one better. All this is heavy, meticulous, difficult work. The work of throwing the school doors open and educate the younger generation should be done not only by teachers and the parents of students, but by all revolutionaries. Let us all be gardeners whose duty is to bring up the young seedlings!

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PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

A Certain Regiment under PLA Canton Command Completes Construction of a Project Ahead of Schedule

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Dec. 21, 1972)

(NCNA Canton) A certain regiment under the PLA Canton Command was assigned a task of construction, which would take four and a half years to complete according to plan. However, the regiment took less than three years' time and completed the construction work according to specifications in regard to quality and quantity, saving hundreds of thousands of yuan for the state.

The fulfillment of this task ahead of schedule by this regiment is an outcome of the implementation of the mass line by the regiment's Party committee.

In January 1970, this regiment accepted this task of complicated construction. After that, all members of the regiment Party committee conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history," in relation to the realities, and armed themselves with Marxist historical materialism. They said with determination: "As long as we trust the masses and rely on them, we can definitely accomplish this task with better, faster and more economical results."

The Party committee decided to adhere to the mass line and to the style of investigation and study in the course of leading the construction work. Wu Ch'ing-lin, a member of the standing committee of the Party committee, and T'ao Ming-chih, a member of the Party committee and chief of the staff of this regiment, who were charged to lead the construction work lived on the worksite and set up headquarters at the first line of the construction project. They went deeply among the masses, winning the initiative in exercising correct command over construction work.

In the course of carrying out construction work, whether in drawing up a plan or a measure or arranging the tasks, the regiment Party committee aroused the masses to discuss problems and solicited opinions extensively from the masses. A joint designing group was organized in the form of "three-in-one combination" comprising the leaders, the masses and the technicians. This group constantly studied the designs and put forward opinions on essential improvements. Throughout the course of construction work, the fighters put forward eight rationalization proposals on the design of the construction work. These proposals were examined and adopted by the designing department. As a result, the quality of construction work improved continuously, and much money was saved for the state.

In early 1971, the higher-level authority gave this regiment an extra task, which was equal to 50 percent of the original task. Under this situation, some comrades were afraid that they could not fulfill the

task. The Party committee pointed out clearly and correctly: "In adhering to the materialist conception of history, we must change trust in ourselves into trust in the masses and must not think that the things which we cannot achieve are also impossible to the masses."

The regiment Party committee assigned the new task to the masses for discussion. The broad masses of cadres and fighters conscientiously summed up their experience which they acquired after participating in construction work. Their consensus was that, to fulfill these tasks, they must further display the revolutionary spirit of enduring great hardships and also innovate the machines and improve the skills of construction work.

Accordingly, the Party committee called on the whole regiment to carry out technical innovations on a big scale. A mass movement of technical innovation was launched very quickly and in an earth-shaking manner in all companies. The whole regiment achieved seven major technical innovations and built 13 machines, greatly quickening the progress of construction work. Wooden molds were first used to make bricks of cement concrete, and 33 men working together could produce only 600 bricks a day. In the course of technical innovation, the fighters changed over to using molds of iron plates which could be detached quickly, and 28 men together could produce more than 1,160 bricks a day. In surfacing the concrete arch, the fighters built steel scaffoldings instead of wooden scaffoldings, raising the efficiency of work by four times and doing the work with better quality.

In the course of carrying out construction work, the Party committee of this regiment paid particular attention to pooling every bit of experience of the masses and popularizing it again among the masses. During his stay in the 2nd company, T'ao Ming-chih, a member of the Party committee and chief of the staff of this regiment, worked together with the pneumatic-drill operators and the blasters, called "counsel meetings" on the worksite, gathered together the strong points of each of the pneumatic-drill operators and the blasters, and summed up a great deal of successful experience in increasing the efficiency of tunnelling. Immediately after that, he organized an "instruction team" to teach all companies the skills of drilling holes in rocks and detonating dynamite charges. As a result, the experience of the 2nd company was popularized throughout the regiment and the construction work was carried out at higher speed.

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INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Party Organizations on Industrial Front in Liaoning Strengthen Leadership over Economic Work

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Dec. 21, 1972)

(NCNA Shenyang, Dec. 20, 1972) Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, an excellent situation has emerged on the industrial front in Liaoning province. At Shenyang railway station and the wharves of Talien and on the motor highways radiating in all directions in the province, trains, trucks and ships, loaded with supplies for various kinds for industrial and agricultural production and construction, are running to and fro day and night, heading for the factories and mines, cities and villages, the interiors and the frontier regions all over the country.

According to statistics supplied by the departments concerned, from January to November, the value of total industrial output of the province topped that of the same period of last year by 5.8 percent, and the quality of products improved and the consumption of raw and semi-finished materials dropped. The output of 47 kinds of major products, including steel, iron, refined oil, electricity, cement, sulphuric acid, chemical fertilizer, agricultural insecticide, medicines, automobiles, sewing machines, bicycles and crude salt, was also greater than that in the corresponding period of last year. In the province, 1,103 enterprises fulfilled their annual plans of total output value one month ahead of schedule. Since the beginning of this year, 790 varieties of new products have been successfully trial made and 1,890 items of new technological processes and new materials have been popularized.

Since the beginning of this year, the Party organizations at all levels on the industrial front in Liaoning province have, during the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, taken the Party's basic line and the general line for building socialism as an important part of the content of the education in ideology and political line and led the broad masses of workers and staff members to read conscientiously works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and, in close conjunction with the struggle between the two lines in enterprise management, to criticize roundly the revisionist trash of idealist transcendentalism and the "theory that the masses are backward" trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, to distinguish between the right and the wrong lines, and to strengthen the Party's leadership over economic work.

The Party organizations at all levels in Anshan Iron and Steel Company further implemented the "Constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company," perseveringly put politics in command, strengthened the Party's leadership, and vigorously launched mass movements, thereby arousing the enthusiasm of the broad masses and promoting the development of production. By the end of November, the output of steel and cast iron was greater than that in the

same period of last year, the quality of steel and cast-rion products was better than that of last year, and there were some new varieties of rolled steel.

During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, the CCP committee of Yingk'ou municipality educated the broad masses in the line and, taking into consideration the weak links in enterprise management, summed up and popularized the advanced experience and organized the various units of the enterprises in a planned way to learn from the advanced and help the backward. By the end of November, the whole municipality had already fulfilled the annual plan of total industrial output by 97.5 percent.

Since the beginning of this year, the industrial departments at all levels in Liaoning province, taking the criticism against revisionism and rectification of style of work as the key link, have strengthened enterprise management in an all-round manner. At present, the overwhelming majority of the enterprises in the province have improved their system of positions and responsibilities and other regulations and systems governing labor attendance, technical operations, inspection of quality, and maintenace of equipment. A number of advanced units which are good in carrying out enterprise management have emerged.

The Party committee of Talien Steel Plant upholds the policy of carrying out production with greater, faster, better and more economical results, mobilizes the masses to set up and improve various management systems. As a result, the whole plant fulfills ahead of schedule and in an all-round manner this year's plans regarding output, quality, variety, production cost, profits, and labor attendance rate.

Displaying the spirit of self-reliance and adopting means appropriate to local conditions, the broad masses of workers and staff members on the industrial front in Liaoning province make technical innovations in their old enterprises and tap the productive potentials of the old enterprises. Technical innovation was carried out on the front of petroleum industry in the province in the past two years. This year the capacity of processing crude oil topped that of 1970 by 71 percent. The Party committee of the Talien petroleum Plant No. 7 made full use of the manpower and the technical resources and equipment of the old plant and aroused the masses to make technical innovation throughout the course of production. They first broke through the principal contradiction of low capacity of distillation and then transformed the links of transportation, storage of products and power, quickly increasing the productive capacity from 1,200,000 tons to 3,500,000 tons this year.

This year, inspired by the spirit of the general line of building socialism, the broad masses of workers and staff members on the industrial front in Liaoning province unfolded the movement to increase production and practice economy by taking fine quality, high yield, low consumption and

more varieties as the content. In the past year, in the whole province, more than 40,000 items of technical innovation have been achieved, among which more than 1,000 items being major ones, 172 items of improvement of designs of products have been materialized, more than 5,500 old devices have been rebuilt, more than 1,300 special-purpose devices have been made self-reliantly, and the optimum selection method has been popularized and applied in more than 21,000 items of technical processes. During the movement to increase production and practice economy, the idea of "strictly practicing economy" has been imprinted in the minds of the people with each passing day. According to rough statistics, since the beginning of this year, 180,000 cubic meters of timber, 1,600,000 tons of coal, 400 million kilowatt-hours of electricity and 20,000 tons of petroleum have been saved.

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FARM IMPROVEMENT

South China Hsien Improves Farmland

(NCNA-English Nanning, Dec. 22, 1972)

farm improvement projects built over the years have enabled a south china county to increase its grain output continuously.

kueiping county of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region reaped more than six tons of grain per hectare in 1971 and a still greater output this year despite a dry spell lasting a full hundred days.

surrounded by mountains and crisscrossed by over 60 rivers and brooks, the county was afflicted by floods and water-logging every year before liberation. the chuang, yao and han people suffered from poor harvests and ruthless exploitation and oppression by the kuomintang reactionaries.

after liberation they embarked on the road of socialist collectivization under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the communist party. farm production took a steady turn for the better with the building of water conservancy projects, made possible by collective strength.

resistance to floods and drought has increased in the past few years in particular because the people, under the leadership of the county party committee, made further efforts to control water. more than 200,000 people do such work during the slack farm seasons every year, in addition to special year-round teams.

the unruly chienchiang and yuchiang rivers which run across the county have been harnessed with the completion of 94 kilometres of dykes and 175 sluice-gates.

thirteen thousand reservoirs and ponds and 384 kilometres of canals and ditches bring water to more than 40,000 hectares of land and ensure a good harvest even in a drought year as severe as this. there are also many pumping stations and siphon projects to lift water from rivers to terraced fields on mountain slopes.

in a campaign to improve soil, the county last year covered more than 7,000 hectares with river and pond mud and put 24,000 hectares under green manure. this brought an average 20 per cent increase in rice output.

communes in the mountains have enlarged their farmland in accordance with chairman mao's teaching: "transform china in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains." in the 1969-71 period, the county added 12,000 hectares to its cropland by building terraced fields

on mountain slopes. many communes and production brigades used to have only one hectare of irrigated land for every 40 people. the present figure is one hectare for every 15 people.

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER

Northwest China Chemical Company Helps Build Small Plants

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Dec. 22, 1972)

the modern lanchow chemical company in northwest china's kansu province has helped build and expand a dozen small nitrogenous fertilizer plants and a sulphuric acid plant in the province since 1970 besides completing its own plan every year. the annual output of these fertilizer plants averages more than 3,000 tons each. cadres, technicians and veteran workers from the lanchow company made local investigations and asked poor and lower-middle peasants for their views. the mass movement to learn from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, swept the chingyang area, part of the shensi-kansu-ningsia revolutionary base area during the war against japanese aggression. the peasants began to reclaim land, terrace fields and control water. they wanted to build a small chemical fertilizer plant but faced technical difficulties. the company sent a group which investigated five counties and found that there was not enough water resources for generating electricity and that underground water was very saline. they innovated heat exchangers and used a circulating cooling device which consume less water to build the plant.

in designing a nitrogenous fertilizer plant, the company's technicians found that half of the coal produced locally was coal dust. if it were not used, there would be an increase in costs. they made improvements on the design so that coal dust could be used. a small chemical fertilizer plant went up.

the company also helped administrative regions, counties and cities make parts or complete sets of equipment. the hungku district of lanchow city needed parts for its equipment for a nitrogenous fertilizer plant. the company sent a shock force of veteran workers, technicians and cadres that made five high-pressure coolers and processed a dozen pieces of auxiliary equipment. the plant has been put into production and daily output is up to the designed standard.

over the past two years, the company has trained well over 400 technicians, operators and cadres for the province.

FORESTRY

Southwest China Province Builds Forests by Air-Seeding

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Dec. 22, 1972)

southwest china's mountainous szechwan province has air-seeded 570,000 hectares of forest land, apart from standard afforestation methods.

in response to chairman mao's call "cover the country with trees", widely forested szechwan has hand planted two million hectares since liberation. in 1958 the province began air-seeding of pine, mulberry and other trees. in southern szechwan, the air-seeded timber forest area covers 33,000 hectares. the forestry centre has begun thinning and produces 20,000 to 30,000 cubic metres of timber a year.

heavily wooded areas have improved the climate and helped conserve water and soil, aiding agriculture, animal husbandry and side-occupations. rainfall in the first five months of 1958 in the tungho and hsiho regions of the southern part of the province was 54.2 mm. after the extension of forests, rainfall in 1970 reached 105.8 mm. and erosion was reduced by 70 per cent. grain output and the stock of animals in communes and brigades near forests have risen and side-line production of tree seeds, mushrooms and medicinal herbs has grown. the income of the collective and commune members has risen.

many regions have established air-seeding administrations which make scientific experiments and control forest diseases. workers of a forest farm in hsichang region devised a dozen effective insecticides.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AA WRITERS' BUREAU

AAWB Denounces US Bombing of North Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1972)

the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau in a statement yesterday denounces the barbarous u.s. bombing of the democratic republic of viet nam.

the statement says, "this fresh barbarous crime of aggression perpetrated by u.s. imperialism against the vietnamese people proves once again the fact that the nixon administration runs wild against the american people's aspiration, disregards their just demand to stop the war of aggression against viet nam and challenges the people of the whole world who love genuine peace and justice."

the statement says, "the vietnamese people, nevertheless, will never be subdued or blackmailed by any kind of barbarous military action. tempered in prolonged war of resistance for two decades and more, the heroic vietnamese people will strengthen their militant unity and deal even heavier blows at the u.s. aggressors and carry on their just war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till final victory.

"the executive secretariat of the a.a.w.b. firmly supports the vietnamese people's struggle and calls upon all revolutionary and progressive writers in asia and africa to sharpen their pens and further expose the new crimes of u.s. imperialism."

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Sports Delegation Leaves Albania for Home

(NCNA-English Tirana, Dec. 22, 1972)

the chinese sports delegation headed by yao hsiao-cheng left here for home by air yesterday after winding up its friendly visit to albania.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by kadri baboci, vice-minister of education and culture, veiz lelo,

chairman of the albanian commission of physical culture and sports, sterio spase, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society, abdyl jaupi, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council, shpresa fuga, deputy director of the first department of the ministry of foreign affairs, and representatives of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries.

hsia hsiu-feng, counsellor of the chinese embassy here, was also present at the airport.

during its stay in albania, the delegation visited tirana, durres and nine other districts. it met with albanian physical culture workers and sportsmen.

on november 22, minister of education and culture thoma deliana received all members of the delegation, and on december 20, the albanian commission of physical culture and sports gave a dinner in their honour.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

China-Australia Joint Communique on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1972)

joint communique of the government of the people's republic of china and the australian government concerning the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and australia

the government of the people's republic of china and the australian government, in conformity with the interests and common desire of the two peoples, have decided upon mutual recognition and the establishment of diplomatic relations as from december 21, 1972.

the two governments agree to develop their diplomatic relations, friendship and cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

the australian government recognizes the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legal government of china, acknowledges the position of the

chinese government that taiwan is a province of the people's republic of china, and has decided to remove its official representation from taiwan before january 25, 1973.

the government of the people's republic of china appreciates the above stand of the australian government.

the two governments have agreed to exchange ambassadors as soon as the administrative formalities and practical arrangements have been completed, and to provide each other with all the necessary assistance for the establishment and performance of the functions of diplomatic missions in their respective capitals on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and in accordance with international law and practice.

(signed) huang chen
for the government of the people's republic of china, ambassador of the people's republic of china to france

(signed) alan renouf
for the australian government, australian ambassador to france

december 21, 1972

Hu Sha Meets Australian Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1972)

hu sha, leading member of the office of the scientific and educational group under the state council, yesterday met all members of the sydney university post-graduate students tour to china led by prof. w. f. connell, dean of the faculty of education of the university.

present on the occasion were chinese educational workers hsiao ching-jo, tai po-tao, jen wei-min and others.

the australian tour arrived in china on december 5. before they came to peking, they had visited kwangchow, changsha, shaoshan, hangchow, shanghai and tientsin.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Arrive in Peking from Tientsin

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, madame sihanouk, and their party arrived here from tientsin by car this afternoon.

they were warmly welcomed at the residence of the head of state by chinese premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and his wife wang chen, and others.

greeting them at the residence were samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, madame penn nouth, ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia, and ministers of the r.g.n.u.c. in peking.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling accompanied samdech and madame sihanouk here from tientsin.

the distinguished cambodian guests were seen off by thousands of well-wishers at the guest house when they left tientsin this morning.

among the crowd were leading members of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee and chinese people's liberation army units stationed in tientsin including hsieh hsueh-kung, wu tai and wang man-tien.

during their stay in tientsin, samdech and madame sihanouk visited a heavy machinery plant and a bicycle factory. the other distinguished cambodian guests visited in separate groups a machine tool plant, a glass fibre works, a carpet factory and the tientsin new harbour.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Trade Group Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1972)

the chinese trade group led by peng chin-po, deputy bureau director of the ministry of foreign trade, returned to peking from canada by air yesterday.

it was met at the airport by sun so-chang and li shu-teh, leading members of departments of the ministry of foreign trade, and r.f. andrigo, second secretary (commercial) of the canadian embassy in peking.

canadian secretary of state for external affairs mitchell sharp and minister of industry, trade and commerce a. gillespie met all members of the group during its stay in canada. j.f. grandy, deputy minister of the department of industry, trade and commerce, and r.e. collins, assistant deputy minister of the department of external affairs, gave dinners in its honour.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Protocol on Development of Economic and Technical Cooperation between China and Iraq Signed

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Dec. 21, 1972)

a protocol on development of economic and technical cooperation between the people's republic of china and the republic of iraq was signed here yesterday.

khalil al daghistani, director general of the economic department of the iraqi foreign ministry, and kung ta-fei, chinese ambassador to iraq, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Students' Table Tennis Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1972)

the chinese table tennis association gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the all-japan students' table tennis delegation. the delegation is headed by its leader hitoshi shimizu, advisor hiroshi yaoita and secretary-general kyuhei muraoka.

sung chung, acting president of the chinese table tennis association, and delegation leader hitoshi shimizu toasted the constant consolidation and growth of the friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

attending the banquet were leading members of chinese organizations li ching-chuan, chuang tse-tung and hsing jen-hsien, and chinese table tennis coaches and players.

the japanese table tennis delegation arrived in peking by air yesterday.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwaiti Crown Prince, Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador and Exhibition Group Head

(NCNA-English Kuwait, Dec. 22, 1972)

his highness sheikh jaber al ahmad al jaber, crown prince and prime minister of kuwait yesterday morning received and had a cordial and friendly talk with chinese ambassador to kuwait sun sheng-wei and head of the chinese economic and trade exhibition group juan ke-ming.

present on the occasion was khaled al adsani, kuwaiti minister of commerce and industry.

CHINA AND LAOS

Chi Teng-kuei and Keng Piao Meet Lao Patriotic Youth Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1972)

chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, this evening met with all members of the lao patriotic youth delegation with somsanit as its leader and visai and vandy deputy leaders. they had a very cordial conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations shen chien, ou tang-liang, yu chung-hao, tien shu-chien, chu liang, hsing jen-hsien and huang chun as well as representatives of peking youth/ chang yen-ying, yuan chun and chang wan-nien.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

China-New Zealand Joint Communique on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1972)

joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the people's republic of china and new zealand

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of new zealand, in accordance with the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and equality and mutual benefit, have decided upon mutual recognition and the establishment of diplomatic relations with effect from 22 december 1972.

the chinese government reaffirms that taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china and that taiwan is a province of the people's republic of china. the new zealand government acknowledges this position of the chinese government.

the new zealand government recognizes the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legal government of china.

the chinese government and the new zealand government have agreed to exchange ambassadors as early as practicable,and mutually to provide all necessary assistance for the establishment and performance of the functions of embassies in their respective capitals on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and friendly consultation and in accordance with international practice.

(signed) huang hua
ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, permanent representative of the people's republic of china to the united nations

(signed) john vivian scott
ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, permanent representative of new zealand to the united nations

new york, december 21, 1972

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Protocol on 13th Session of China-Korea Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1972)

a protocol on the 13th session of the committee for scientific and technical cooperation between the people's republic of china and the democratic people's republic of korea was signed here this evening.

sun hsiao-feng, chairman of the chinese section of the committee and vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries, and wong dong gu, chairman of the korean section of the committee and vice-minister of chemical industry, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

before the signing ceremony, vice-premier li hsien-nien, sun hsiao-feng and vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries han tsung-cheng met with all members of the korean scientific and technical cooperation delegation led by wong dong gu. they had a very cordial and friendly conversation.

present at the meeting were li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the korean embassy in peking, and other embassy officials; and leading members of chinese departments, including yeh cheng-chang, chang yun-chih and tien jen-chieh.

all the chinese and korean comrades who were present at the meeting attended the signing ceremony.

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1972)

chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china, left peking for pyongyang by special plane this morning on a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea at the invitation of korean foreign minister ho dam.

members of minister chi peng-fei's party were: lu wei-chao, director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry; tsao yuan-hsin, a division chief of the ministry's protocol department; and chang jui-chieh, a deputy division chief of the ministry's asian affairs department; staff members liu hung-hsiao, chang ting-yen, chang yuan-wei and hu chien-wen; and accompanying correspondents liu shao-shan, wang hsi-mao and yang fu-lun.

they were seen off at the airport by vice-premier li hsien-nien; keng piao, head, and shen chien, a leading member, of the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party; chiao kuan-hua, han nien-lung, chung hsi-tung, ma wen-po, ho ying, fu hao and yu chan, vice-ministers of foreign affairs; chang wen-chin and wang hai-jung, assistant foreign ministers; and wang lei, hsu han-ping, peng hua, han hsu, yeh cheng-chang and li chung-ying; leading members of departments concerned.

on hand were li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the korean embassy in peking, and other embassy officials.

Chinese Foreign Minister Arrives in Pyongyang for Friendly Visit to Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Dec. 22, 1972)

chi peng-fei, foreign minister of the people's republic of china, arrived here by special plane today for a friendly visit to korea at the invitation of ho dam, foreign minister of the democratic people's republic of korea.

present at the airport to welcome the chinese foreign minister were ho dam, korean foreign minister; kye ung tae, minister of foreign trade; kong jin tae, chairman of the committee for foreign economic relations; kim gyong ryon, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and minister of finance; kim gil hyon, deputy director of a department of the central committee of the workers' party of korea; kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; lieutenant general chang jong hwan, vice-minister of

national defence; kim yong sun, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations; li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee; choe sang muk, director of the third bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs; li in chun, director of the bureau of protocol of the ministry of foreign affairs; and hyun jun keuk, ambassador to china.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea; ho chu-jo, member of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission; and others were also present at the airport.

present at the airport were also diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to korea.

a warm atmosphere of solidarity and militant friendship between the korean and chinese peoples prevailed at the airport. there were huge portraits of the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung. the national flags of the two countries fluttered in the air. the welcoming crowds, bouquets in hand, braved cold soon after snow to warmly greet the chinese comrades-in-arms. they held aloft streamers inscribed with: "a warm welcome to comrade chi peng-fei, foreign minister of the people's republic of china exclamation" "long live the militant friendship and solidarity between the two parties and peoples of korea and china exclamation" "long live comrade kim il sung, great leader of the korean people exclamation" and "long live comrade mao tsetung, great leader of the chinese people exclamation"

foreign minister ho dam and others cordially shook hands with foreign minister chi peng-fei and his entourage when the latter alighted from the plane. young pioneers presented the chinese guests with bouquets. chi peng-fei and his entourage, in the company of ho dam and others, went up to the welcoming crowds to return greetings.

Chinese Foreign Minister Calls on Korean Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Dec. 22, 1972)

minister of foreign affairs of china chi peng-fei and his party called on korean foreign minister ho dam this afternoon.

present on the occasion were kim jae bong, deputy minister of foreign affairs of korea; choe sang muk, director of the third bureau, and li in chun, director of the bureau of the protocol of the korean foreign ministry.

hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, was also present.

accompanying foreign minister chi peng-fei was chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan.

the hosts and guests have a very cordial and friendly conversation.

Chinese and Korean Foreign Ministers Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Dec. 22, 1972)

chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china, held talks this afternoon with ho dam, minister of foreign affairs of the democratic people's republic of korea.

present at the talks on the chinese side were lu wei-chao, director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry; tsao yuan-hsin, a division chief of the ministry's protocol department; chang jui-chieh, a deputy division chief of the ministry's asian affairs department; other members of minister chi peng-fei's party and chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan.

present on the korean side were kim jae bong, deputy minister of foreign affairs; choe sang muk and li in chun, directors of the foreign ministry; and korean ambassador to china hyun jun guk.

the relations between the two countries and matters of common interests were discussed in the talks and identity of views was reached.

the talks proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Comrade Kim Il Sung Receives Chinese Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Dec. 23, 1972)

kim il sung, great leader of the korean people, general secretary of the central committee of the korean workers' party and premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, received chi peng-fei, foreign minister of the people's republic of china, and his party this morning and gave a luncheon in their honour.

comrade kim il sung had a long and cordial friendly talk with foreign minister chi peng-fei.

present on both occasions were pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the korean workers' party central committee and second vice-premier of the cabinet, kim jung rin, member of the political committee of the k.w.p. central committee and secretary of the party central committee, ho dam, minister of foreign affairs, kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and hyun jun guk, korean ambassador to china.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, were also present on both occasions.

before the reception, premier kim il sung, foreign minister chi peng-fei and others had a photo taken together.

Chinese Friendship Tourists' Group Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Dec. 22, 1972)

the fourth chinese friendship tourists' group to korea with wang lu-ming as leader and pai yu-lan as deputy leader left here for home today after concluding a friendly visit to korea.

the group was seen off at the airport by director of the korean international tourist agency han byong un.

present also was chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan.

during its stay in korea, the chinese friendship tourists' group visited mangyondgae, former residence of premier kim il sung, and some factories, enterprises, agricultural cooperatives, schools as well as other cultural and educational establishments in pyongyang, kaesong, wonsan, hamhung and chongjin.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets DRVN Ambassador Ngo Thuyen

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1972)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien this evening met with ngo thuyen, ambassador to china of the democratic republic of viet nam.

ambassador ngo thuyen handed vice-premier li hsien-nien a copy of the december 21 statement of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam. the ambassador strongly condemned u.s. imperialism for its new acts of aggression escalating the war against north viet nam. he declared that the vietnamese people were determined to unite as one, strive to carry out the testament of the venerated president ho chi minh, persist in and energetically step up the fight on the military, political and diplomatic fronts so as to liberate the south, defend and build the socialist north and proceed towards peaceful reunification of the country.

on behalf of the chinese government and people, vice-premier li hsien-nien voiced firm support to the solemn stand of the d.r.v.n. government as expressed in its december 21 statement, and sternly denounced the crimes of u.s. imperialism in continuously and rabidly bombing hanoi, haiphong and other areas of the d.r.v.n. he warmly praised the vietnamese people for their brilliant successes in the struggle against aggression.

the vice-premier pointed out: the people of the world, the american people included, can now see clearly who are delaying the signing of the peace agreement already agreed upon by the vietnamese and u.s. sides and who are obstructing the peaceful settlement of the viet nam question at an earlier date. the unjustifiable and perfidious acts of u.s. imperialism further reveals its stubborn stand in persisting in its war of aggression.

vice-premier li hsien-nien declared: the united states will never succeed in its attempt to use bombs to force the vietnamese people to accept its unreasonable terms. as the d.r.v.n. government statement put it well, "the valiant, indomitable vietnamese people, who have fought for several decades on end for independence and freedom, will never draw back before any brutal force, nor will they be cowed by any insolent threat." by intensifying and prolonging the war, u.s. imperialism can only meet with still more severe punishment.

vice-premier li hsien-nien reiterated the consistent stand of the chinese government and people in firmly supporting the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. he pointed

out: as long as the u.s. does not stop its war of aggression, the chinese people will unswervingly carry out their proletarian internationalist duty and give all-out support and assistance to the vietnamese people in their just struggle until complete victory.

present at the meeting were tan phong, first secretary, and nguyen dinh bang, attache, of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking.

also present were liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and staff member ou yi.

Military Attache of DRVN Embassy in Peking Gives Army Day Cocktail Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1972)

colonel nguyen dong, military attache of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking, gave a cocktail party and film reception this afternoon in celebration of the 28th anniversary of the founding of the viet nam people's army.

present were hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission, wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence, li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, feng yung-shun, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, and ma wen-po, vice-foreign minister.

also present were general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and the lao patriotic youth delegation led by somsanit.

leading members of departments under the central committee of the communist party of china, government departments, the various services and arms, the peking units and peking garrison of the p.l.a., the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries were present. they included li chiang, shen chien, han tsung-cheng, wang li, chou jen-chieh, tsao li-huai, wu hsin-chuan, ho chin-nien, hu chi-tsai, liu chin-hsuan, huang ping, ma wei-hua, li chung-chi, chou jung-kuo, yang chi and chai cheng-wen.

also present were ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade of the democratic republic of viet nam, the delegation of the south viet nam youth union for liberation led by

nguyen van be, ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

foreign diplomatic envoys to china and military attaches were present.

a documentary was shown after the cocktail party. it shows how the heroic armymen and people of viet nam are resisting the u.s. aggressors.

PLA Tank Unit Meets to Mark Vietnamese Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1972)

a tank unit of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army held a meeting today warmly celebrating the 28th anniversary of the founding of the vietnamese people's army.

attending the meeting were nguyen tien, minister-counsellor, and col. nguyen dong, military attache, of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking; nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china; diplomatic officials of the two embassies, and other vietnamese comrades in peking.

present were ma wei-hua, deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking units; cheng chao, deputy commander of the armoured units of the p.l.a. peking units; yin tso-chen, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence; yeh chen-liang and pai hsueh-tien, leading members of the tank unit.

the meeting was held in an atmosphere of fraternal unity and friendship between the peoples and armies of china and viet nam. comrade pai hsueh-tien and military attache nguyen dong spoke at the meeting.

comrade pai hsueh-tien warmly praised the vietnamese people and people's army for their heroic exploits in the struggle for national independence and liberation. he said: since december 18, u.s. imperialism has again dispatched a great number of aircraft to carry out large scale, wanton bombing of north viet nam day and night. the dauntless north vietnamese army and people, under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party, waged a heroic and unyielding struggle and dealt the enemy a telling blow. the vietnamese comrades have fought well exclamation we warmly congratulate the fraternal vietnamese army and people.

comrade pai hsueh-tien said: the chinese and vietnamese peoples are comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing weal and woe. they have always fought shoulder to shoulder and encouraged and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism. the chinese people have always regarded it as their glorious proletarian internationalist duty to support the vietnamese people in their cause against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

nguyen dong reviewed the glorious history of the vietnamese people's army which for the past 28 years has fought unremittingly for the independence and freedom of the fatherland and won brilliant victories. he said: the vietnamese people have won and are winning tremendous, all-round and sure victories in their revolutionary cause.

the military attache strongly condemned u.s. imperialism for sending aircraft to barbarously bomb hanoi, haiphong and other vietnamese territories in flagrant violation of the agreement already agreed upon at the paris negotiations. he said: obviously the nixon government is still clinging to its aggressive ambition. the vietnamese people's armed forces are determined to hold high the banner of "firm resolve to fight and win" and give the enemy due punishment.

the vietnamese military attache said: the friendship between the peoples and armies of viet nam and china is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. we sincerely wish the fraternal chinese people and people's liberation army still more brilliant victories in socialist revolution and construction.

the meeting was followed by the showing of a vietnamese feature film about the heroic vietnamese armymen and people in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the vietnamese comrades also saw an exhibition of military skills given by the unit and received cordial greetings from the p.l.a. commanders and fighters.

Chinese National Defence Ministry Holds Meeting in Celebration of Vietnamese Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1972)

the chinese ministry of national defence held a report meeting here today in warm celebration of the 28th anniversary of the founding of the viet nam people's army.

attending the meeting were ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china; colonel nguyen dong, military attache, and major ta ngoc ho, deputy military attache, of the d.r.v.n. embassy here; nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china; diplomatic officials of the two embassies here; and other vietnamese comrades now in peking.

present were wang shu-sheng, chinese vice-minister of national defence, li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, feng yung-shun, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, and leading members of various services and arms of the p.l.a., the p.l.a. peking units and peking garrison chou jen-chieh, tsao li-huai, wu hsin-chuan, ho chin-nien, hu chi-tsai, liu chin-hsuan, huang ping, ma wei-hua, li chung-chi and chai cheng-wen, as well as more than 2,000 p.l.a. commanders and fighters.

the national flags of the democratic republic of viet nam and china were hung on the backdrop of the meeting hall's rostrum. a huge streamer bore this slogan: "firmly support the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation"

colonel nguyen dong took the floor amid warm applause. in his speech, he recalled how the viet nam people's army, tempered in the flames of war, has grown in strength over the past 28 years, and has given an account of the brilliant victories won in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

colonel nguyen dong described the people's armed forces of viet nam as a "genuine people's army that comes from the people, fights for the people and is cherished and nurtured by the people".

he stressed: "to gratify the eager desire of the people of the world and the american people, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam have adopted a solemn attitude of good faith in seeking a solution to the viet nam question on the basis of respect for the basic national rights of the vietnamese people and the right to self-determination of the people of south viet nam. recently, the u.s. side agreed on a draft 'agreement on ending the war and restoring

peace in viet nam' and the date scheduled for signing this agreement. but, as everyone knows, the nixon regime did not keep its promise and delayed the signing of the agreement on the pretext of some unjustifiable reasons; it also took a number of actions in brazen violation of the provisions already agreed upon.

"what is more serious is that since december 18 the u.s. imperialist aggressors have incessantly bombed and air-raided many areas in the north, committing fresh barbarous crimes against the north vietnamese people. our highly vigilant armymen and civilians in hanoi, haiphong and other areas countered with fury, shooting down many u.s. aircraft, wiping out or capturing a number of u.s. air pirates, including some who flew b-52 strategic planes.

"the viet nam war is continuing. the u.s. government must bear full responsibility for this," he declared.

the vietnamese armymen and civilians, colonel nguyen dong added, firmly demand that the nixon regime make good its promise and immediately sign the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam" agreed upon by the two sides. if u.s. imperialism remains obdurate and refuses to give up its designs of aggression, then the people's armed forces of viet nam, acting as the shock brigade in the armed struggle by the entire people, will, together with the entire people, determinedly realize the sacred will of the respected and beloved president ho chi minh and persist in fighting till not a single aggressor remains on the soil of viet nam, so as to attain the basic goal of liberating the south, defending and building the socialist north and proceeding to unify the fatherland peacefully. we armymen and civilians of viet nam are determined to fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal armymen and civilians of laos and cambodia and thoroughly defeat the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys.

the military attache said: viet nam and china are fraternal socialist neighbours linked by mountains and rivers. the friendship between our two peoples and armies is sealed in blood and will remain rock firm and evergreen.

he pointed out that when the nixon regime recently went back on its words and delayed the signing of the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam", the government of the people's republic of china issued a statement, strongly denouncing u.s imperialism, firmly supporting viet nam's solemn stand and demanding that the u.s. government respect its own promise.

"the vietnamese people and their army are very glad to note that the fraternal friendship and militant unity of our two peoples and armies has become even stronger to stand test and sabotage in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation -- the fiercest, hardest and

greatest war in their history of struggle for independence and freedom", colonel nguyen dong stated.

deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff li ta extended the warmest festival greetings to the fraternal viet nam people's army on behalf of the commanders and fighters of the p.l.a.

li ta pointed out: "the people of the whole world are closely following the development of the situation in viet nam and looking forward to an early peaceful settlement of the viet nam question on the basis of respecting the vietnamese people's basic national rights. however, peace in viet nam has not been realized due to the delay and obstruction by the u.s. government. u.s. defence secretary m. laird on december 18 flagrantly declared intensified wanton bombing of the democratic republic of viet nam in an attempt to obtain on the battlefield what they could not obtain at the negotiation table." "the vietnamese people have done very well since december 18 and severely punished the u.s. aggressors," he said, "and we once again extend warm congratulations to our vietnamese comrades-in-arms."

"the heroic vietnamese people are dauntless", li ta said, "and u.s. imperialism will never succeed in its scheme. the vietnamese people will fight as long as the u.s. government continues prolong its war of aggression, the chinese people will, as always, give you all-out support in your struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory."

li ta said: "the vietnamese people's army is a heroic army founded by the vietnamese people's great leader president ho chi minh. it was born in the tempest of revolution. it has been tempered and strengthened in the flames of revolutionary wars. this army is heroic and brave. it has never stopped fighting and has performed meritorious service over the past 28 years for national independence and liberation of the fatherland. over the past dozen years, in particular, the viet nam people's army, together with the entire vietnamese people, have defied brutalities and sacrifices in waging the heroic struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party."

"your struggle and victories," li ta continued, "have greatly inspired and aroused the people of the world in their struggle against imperialist aggression, intervention, subversion and control, and written a brilliant chapter in the annals of the national liberation wars of the world. the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army heartily rejoice over every achievement of their vietnamese comrades-in-arms."

he expressed the conviction that the heroic vietnamese people will certainly overcome all difficulties on their road of advance, realize their noble national aspirations and win genuine and complete independence and freedom.

a feature film about how the vietnamese armymen and civilians are resisting the u.s. aggressors was shown after the meeting.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Basketball Team Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 23, 1972)

the pakistan basketball team left shanghai for home by air this evening after concluding its visit to china.

the shanghai municipal physical culture and sports commission held a ceremony on the evening of december 19 to welcome the pakistan basketball team. after the ceremony, the shanghai men's basketball team played a friendly match with the pakistan men's basketball team. the match ended 79:68 in favour of the host team.

present on the occasions were wang yi-ping, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; tu chien, a leading member of the municipal physical culture and sports commission; m. afzal khan, leader of the visiting team; and sultan mahammad dutta, air attache of the pakistan embassy in peking. the sportsmanship and fine skills shown by the players won praise from the 5,000 spectators.

during its stay in shanghai, the visiting team was honoured at a banquet given by tu chien. it visited places of interest in the city.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Peking Press Praises Romania Film "Danube Waves"

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1972)

the "people's daily", the "liberation army daily", the "kwangming daily" and the "peking daily" here have carried articles praising the romanian film "waves of the danube" which is being shown again in china.

a "people's daily" article says: "the film describes the raging anti-fascist war years and rouses our admiration for the romanian people." it points out that the film shows the revolutionary heroism of the tens of thousands of communists like the hero toma, who, under the leadership of the romanian communist party, stands at the front of the struggle for national liberation, charging the fascists.

articles in other papers point out that through detailed description of the tenacious struggle of the romanian people against german fascism, the film has successfully created the portrait of toma, a courageous and resolute fighter of the people's army, as well as the barge driver mihai and his wife anna, who love their motherland.

in order to seize enemy ammunition for the party, toma in disguise takes a barge carrying ammunition. when the barge is threatened by fire, he and the couple fight it to save the ammunition. at the risk of his life, he twice gets into the river to clear away mines. after a hard-fought battle against the enemy, they finally win. through a dramatic plot and expressive acting, the film brings out vividly the noble quality of toma, who loves his motherland and people and defies death. from toma one sees the determination of the romanian people to wipe out the german fascists and their devotion to national liberation.

with the help and education of toma, patriotic and upright mihai and anna become conscious and resolute fighters for national liberation. anna goes ashore to contact the guerrillas and mihai finally lays down his life for the liberation of his country. the relations between toma and the couple reflect the blood-and-flesh relations between communist party members and the masses who support and sympathize with each other.

the "people's daily" article says: "the romanian people in the past wiped out invading german fascists. today, the heroic romanian people, with a glorious revolutionary tradition, stand firm and unyielding before the threat of imperialists and foreign interference and are struggling stubbornly to safeguard national independence and sovereignty. victory always belongs to a heroic people who dares to fight exclamation"

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Delegation of South Vietnam Youth Union for Liberation Visits Chinese Army Unit

(NCNA-English - Peking, Dec. 23, 1972)

the delegation of the south viet nam youth union for liberation today visited a unit of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army. delegation leader nguyen van be made a report on the exploits of the army and people of south viet nam in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

in his report, nguyen van be told the p.l.a. commanders and fighters his own experience in the war. a political instructor of a battalion of the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces, he has taken part in more than 100 battles. he has been awarded on many occasions for his meritorious actions and cited as a "heroic fighter against u.s. aggressors" and a "heroic fighter with determination to win". in 1967 he won the honoured title of hero of the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces. nguyen van be recalled one of the battles in which his battalion, displaying courage, fearing no sacrifice and using various tactics, defeated a well-equipped u.s. division. he also presented the heroic exploits of ho doan tam, nguyen thi thanh tuy and nguyen thi tam, members of the delegation.

his report won warm praise from the commanders and fighters. comrade li chen-kuo, who won an order of merit, special class, in the war of resisting u.s. aggression and aiding korea, said: "we'll learn from the fraternal vietnamese people their revolutionary spirit of firm resolve to fight and win, their unyielding heroism and flexible art of fighting, and do our work well."

before the meeting, the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms, in the company of chu chia-li, deputy chief of staff of the p.l.a. peking units, and ting yu-hai, deputy political commissar of a p.l.a. unit, visited the club and dormitories of an infantry company which distinguished itself in the korean war, and saw a shooting exhibition given by the fighters.

Peking Meeting Welcomes Delegation of South Vietnam Youth Union for Liberation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1972)

more than 1,000 young people here held a meeting this afternoon to warmly welcome their south vietnamese comrades-in-arms from the forefront of the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation -- the delegation of the south viet nam youth union for liberation led by nguyen van be.

attending the meeting were nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and diplomatic officials of the two embassies here.

the official flag of the republic of south viet nam and the national flag of china were hung on the backdrop of the rostrum. there was a huge streamer bearing the words: "firmly support the vietnamese people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation"

hsieh ching-yi, member of the standing committee of the peking municipal committee of the communist party of china, addressed the meeting. she extended a warm welcome to the comrades-in-arms on the south viet nam youth delegation which has come to pay a friendly visit to china on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the founding of the south viet nam national front for liberation.

in her speech, hsieh ching-yi praised the south vietnamese youth fighting heroically at the front line in the great war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. "bearing in mind the vietnamese people's great leader ho chi minh's teaching 'nothing is more precious than independence and freedom'", she added, "they devote their militant youthhood to the noble struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. they fear neither sacrifice nor hardships and press boldly forward and fight indomitably. they are willing to shoulder the most dangerous and arduous tasks, displaying the invincible revolutionary heroism characteristic of the great vietnamese people and youth. the chinese youth should learn from such heroism and noble quality of the vietnamese youth".

comrade hsieh ching-yi stressed: "in the past few days, u.s. imperialism has flagrantly sent a horde of aircraft on large-scale wanton bombing raids against hanoi, haiphong and other areas of the democratic republic of viet nam. this fully reveals the perfidy of the u.s. government and places the already agreed agreement on restoring peace in viet nam in the danger of being undermined. this constitutes a new towering crime against the vietnamese people and also a glaring provocation against the people of the whole world."

"the young people of china," she declared, "firmly support the december 20 statement of the chinese foreign ministry, and strongly condemn u.s. imperialism for its barbarous acts in perpetrating and intensifying its war of aggression."

comrade hsieh ching-yi said that the chinese youth stands four square behind vietnamese people's just struggle and the correct position taken by the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam in the paris negotiations. we look forward to an early peaceful settlement of the viet nam question on the basis of respecting the basic national rights of the vietnamese people. however, if the u.s. clings to its war of aggression, the vietnamese people will continue to fight and the chinese people and youth will, as always, go all out to support the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory.

on behalf of the young people of peking, comrade hsieh ching-yi presented the delegation of the south viet nam youth union for liberation with a silk banner inscribed with "long live the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the young people of china and viet nam exclamation"

delegation leader nguyen van be then took the floor. he conveyed to the chinese youth the cordial regards of the youth of south viet nam fighting at the forefront of the anti-u.s. struggle.

nguyen van be told the meeting how the young people of all walks of life in south viet nam, led and educated by the national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government, have acted in line with president ho chi minh's teachings, enthusiastically joined the army and fought the enemies for national salvation. thousands upon thousands of young people, he said, had cited as heroic fighters against u.s. aggressors and heroic fighters with determination to win and made tremendous contributions to the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

nguyen van be sternly denounced u.s. imperialism for the wanton bombing of hanoi, haiphong and other cities in north viet nam, and condemned the u.s. government for its perfidy in refusing to sign the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam". he said: "the youth and people of south viet nam eagerly desire peace, but it must be peace of genuine independence and freedom, not u.s.-type peace of servitude. if the u.s. wants to stop the war, then it must immediately sign the agreement agreed upon on october 20, 1972, and stop its acts of war against both north and south viet nam, stop war 'vietnamization' and stop supporting the vietnamese traitor nguyen van thieu. if the u.s. obstinately continues

its war, then the youth and people of south viet nam will, together with their 20 million flesh-and-blood compatriots in the north, advance shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal armymen and civilians of laos and cambodia. and with the powerful support of the chinese youth and people, the youth and people of all other socialist countries and friends on the five continents, we will determinedly hold high the banner of "firm resolve to fight and win", persist in and vigorously step up the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory is won."

in the name of the south viet nam youth union for liberation, nguyen van be presented the chinese youth with a souvenir made of wreckage of a u.s. aircraft shot down by the heroic armymen and civilians of south viet nam.

attending the meeting were shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party, ou tang-liang, kan mai, yu chung-hao, hsing jen-hsien, chia hsueh-chien and tien shu-chien, leading members of departments concerned, li yun-lung, combat hero of the chinese people's liberation army, and lung mei, a 19-year-old girl from inner mongolia known for her exploits of protecting a herd of sheep in a snow storm together with her younger sister.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Back in Peking from Burma and Sri Lanka

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1972)

the chinese government trade delegation led by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, returned here by air today after its friendly visit to the union of burma and the republic of sri lanka.

the delegation was met at the airport by li chiang and chen shu-fu, vice-ministers of foreign trade, and yeh cheng-chang, a deputy department director of the foreign ministry.

present were burmese ambassador to china u thein maung and his wife; and sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda.

China, Sri Lanka Sign Commodity Exchange Protocol for 1973

(NCNA-English Colombo, Dec. 22, 1972)

china and sri lanka signed here yesterday a protocol on the exchange of commodities for 1973.

pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade of the people's republic of china and leader of the chinese government trade delegation, and tikiri banda illangaratne, minister of foreign and internal trade of sri lanka signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

in their short speeches made after the signing, both illangaratne and pai hsiang-kuo expressed satisfaction over the growing trade and economic ties between the two countries, and the hope that the friendship and cooperation between the two countries would further grow.

present on the occasion were dr. kelegama, permanent secretary to the ministry of foreign and internal trade, k. b. dissanayake, director of commerce of the foreign ministry, and other sri lanka officials.

chinese ambassador ma tzu-ching and members of the chinese government trade delegation were also present.

CHINA AND US

Vice Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Scholars' Delegation of National Committee on US-China Relations

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, chinese vice-foreign minister, this afternoon met with professor alexander eckstein and mrs. eckstein and all members of the scholars' delegation of the national committee on u.s.-china relations led by the professor, and with marilyn berger, "washington post" woman reporter on foreign affairs. they had a friendly conversation.

present at the meeting were chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and his wife wang ti-cheng; chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister; and leading members of departments concerned, including ma chia-chun, chien ta-yung and hsieh chi-mei.

17 Americans in Peking Send Message of Protest to President Nixon

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1972)

a group of 17 u.s. political activists, currently touring china, have cabled a sharply-worded message of protest to president nixon demanding an immediate end to the renewed bombing of north viet nam and the signing of the peace agreement negotiated in paris last october.

the group includes a former national president of vietnam veterans against the war, larry rottmann, lawyer-activist mark lane, author dr. annette rubenstein, former national secretary of students for a democratic society (s.d.s.), clark kissinger, and irwin silber, executive editor of the "guardian".

the group also visited the embassies of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam in peking where they expressed its "solidarity with the people of viet nam and with all the peoples of indochina", and pledged to work, upon their return to the u.s., "to help mobilize the american people for effective opposition to our government's war policy."

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Peking Ceremony Welcomes FRG Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 22, 1972)

a welcome ceremony was held at the peking workers' indoor stadium here this evening in honour of the visiting national table tennis delegation of the federal republic of germany.

it was held under the auspices of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and was followed by a friendly match between the chinese and the visiting teams before 15,000 applauding spectators.

present were wang meng, minister of the sports commission, and leading members of chinese departments concerned. they met with and had a friendly conversation with leaders of the visiting delegation jupp schlaf and gert dieter elling.

hans alfred steger, charge d'affaires ad interim of the f.r.g. embassy in peking, was present.

the visiting delegation was the first sports group of the f.r.g. to visit china since the two countries established diplomatic relations, and the arena was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

today's program included men's and women's team contests, a men's singles and two women's singles matches. the f.r.g. side fielded jochen leiss, eberhard schoeler and wilfried lieck to play china's liang ko-liang, hsi en-ting and li ching-kuang in the men's team contest. wiebke hendriksen and diane schoeler met cheng huai-ying and li li in the women's team contest. the chinese teams won 5:0 and 3:0 respectively.

in the men's singles, f.r.g.'s klaus schmittinger beat ku chen-chiang of china two sets to one.

in the women's singles, kirsten kruecer of f.r.g. defeated china's wen chun-cheng 2:1 while agnes simon lost to liu hsin-yen 0:2.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

CYL Organizations of Changchun No. 1 Auto Plant Lead Youths To Take An Active Part in the Three Great Revolutionary Movements

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 24, 1972)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Changchun dated December 21, 1972) Under the Party's leadership, the CYL organizations at all levels of Changchun No. 1 Auto Plant vigorously carry out various kinds of activities suitable to the character of youths and lead the broad masses of CYL members and youths to take an active part in the three great revolutionary movements, making them grow up soundly in the course of struggle.

In this plant, young workers account for 40 percent of the total number of workers and other employees. More than 6,800 of them are CYL members. Under the leadership of the Party committees at all levels and after ideological and organizational rectifications, CYL branches have been set up in more than 200 units at the workshop level in this plant and CYL committees also have been established in 25 units at and above the level of a branch plant. The Party organizations at all levels pay very close attention to strengthening their leadership over the CYL organizations and specially put some people in charge of CYL work. Whenever a movement is launched, Party organizations at all levels will assign some well-defined tasks to the CYL organizations and bring the role of CYL organizations and CYL members into full play. The CYL organizations at all levels also promptly report to the Party organizations on their work and actively seek the Party's leadership. The CYL organizations at all levels in this plant carry out their activities briskly and with vigor and have produced remarkable results.

The Party organizations and CYL organizations at all levels of this plant actively organize CYL members and other youths to read some works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and educate them in ideology and the line.

Early this year, Ch'en Tai-shan, an outstanding young worker of the assembly workshop of the chassis branch of this plant, bravely sacrificed himself in trying to rescue State property in an emergency. The Party committee promptly summed up his advanced deeds of reading and studying diligently, remolding his thought conscientiously, combining his far-reaching ideals with his work and doing a good job of assembly work for the sake of the revolution, conferred upon him the honorable title of "A Model CYL Member," and called upon the workers and youths of the whole plant to emulate him.

CYL organizations at all levels grasped this advanced model and carried out propaganda and study activities extensively among CYL members and other youths. Inspired by Ch'en Tai-shan's spirit of diligent study, CYL members and youths of many units, such as the chassis branch and the foundry branch of this plant, set up study groups and universally carried out the activity of studying works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. The CYL committees of many branches of this plant and the CYL branches of many workshops organized the CYL members and youths to hold special discussions under the topic, "What have I done for the motherland?" a question which Ch'en Tai-shan constantly used to urge himself on, and helped them in adopting a correct approach to the ideals and prospects. In order to solve the ideological problems of some young workers who feared hardship and tiresome work and were not content with their job of casting, the CYL committee of the foundry branch of this plant organized them to study Ch'en Tai-shan's advanced deeds repeatedly and to find the shortcomings in their thinking, thereby teaching them an impressive lesson.

Educated by the CYL organizations at all levels, the CYL members and youths of the whole plant continue to raise their consciousness of class struggle and the line struggle. In the past two years, more than 2,400 youths in the whole plant have joined the CYL at different times and more than 280 others have been admitted into the Chinese Communist Party.

In order to improve the quality of products, the Party committee of this plant has since the beginning of this year strengthened technical education. To accomplish this central task handed down by the Party, the CYL organizations at all levels pay very close attention to leading and teaching the CYL members and the youths to handle correctly the relationship between redness and expertness, and organized them to work hard to acquire skills and learn techniques for the revolution.

The CYL branch of the small parts workshop of the equipment repair and making branch of this plant held a special study class for the young workers and invited some old workers to explain the relationship between learning techniques for the revolution and improving the quality of products, and helped the young workers establish the idea of learning techniques for the revolution. The CYL branch also helped the workshop leadership in holding technical study classes to give the young workers technical training. At present, most of the young workers of this workshop have initially mastered the basic technological knowledge of their various branches of work and the knowledge about the performance and use of machine tools.

Making extensive use of the technical forums and the technical training classes and engaging in activities of respecting teachers and cherishing apprentices, the CYL organizations of many branches and workshops of this plant give the youths technical education. Because there is a clear aim and various means are adopted, more and more young workers take part in technical study. Many youths have made inspiring achievements in technical innovation. In less than a year after entering the plant, a young worker of the forging branch of this plant succeeded in bringing about seven items of technical innovation.

The CYL organizations at all levels of Changchun No. 1 Auto Plant also pay attention to organizing the youths to carry out rich and colorful cultural, recreation and sports activities. The CYL committees of the power branch and the equipment repair and making branch of this plant arouse the youths to work with their own hands to build playgrounds and to make horizontal and parallel bars by utilizing discarded appliances, and regularly organize the youths to hold various kinds of sports activities, such as basketball, volleyball and table-tennis games and physical exercises. The CYL organizations of some branches of this plant have set up spare-time literary and art performance groups to stage shows on festivals and holidays. The CYL committees and various branches of this plant and the CYL branches of various workshops have also put up wall-posters and blackboard-posters, set up libraries and carried out various kinds of propaganda activity.

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A Hsien Committee in Szechwan Strengthens Leadership Over the CYL

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 24, 1972)

(NCNA Chengtu, December 23, 1972) The CCP committee of Hsintu hsien, Szechwan Province, strengthens leadership over the CYL and intensively educates CYL members and youths in ideology and political line. Youths of the whole hsien are full of vigor and vitality and play an active role in the three great revolutionary movements.

In this hsien, after the CYL has gone through rectification ideologically and organizationally, CYL committees or CYL branches are set up at the hsien, ch'ü and commune levels. In the course of rectification of the CYL, the broad masses of CYL members and other youths have universally raised their class consciousness and consciousness of the line. Two hundred and forty CYL members have the honor of being admitted into the Chinese Communist Party, and 7,150 youths have joined the CYL, and new CYL members account for 47.7 percent of the total number of CYL members.

The CCP Hsintu hsien committee actively took the organization of CYL members and youths for reading some of the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao conscientiously as an important task in strengthening the Party's leadership over the CYL. Lichi, Hot'un, Sanho, T'ienyuan, Machia and Mulan communes in this hsien have achieved rather good results in organizing CYL members and youths to study. The hsien committee helps these communes sum up their experience, and popularizes it throughout the hsien. Many communes have set up study groups, reading classes and political evening schools for CYL members and other youths. Many CYL organizations at the commune and brigade levels have selected some CYL members and youths who are good in reading and studying perseveringly, and posted them as tutors. Some CYL organizations also organize the youths in a planned way to study together with the old poor peasants and old cadres, so as to form a combination of the new and the old and to deepen their understanding of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

In the light of the realities of class struggle and line struggle, the CCP Hsintu hsien committee calls on the CYL organizations at all levels to conduct class education constantly among CYL members and other youths. Under the leadership of the Party committee, the CYL organization in Lichi commune held an exhibition of class education in which were shown the tearful family histories of three old poor peasants of this commune and the facts of class struggle after the liberation in this commune. In the light of the ideological conditions of the youths, it squarely criticized the theory of human nature of the landlord and capitalist classes and the theory of the dying out of class struggle, thereby teaching the CYL members and the youths of the whole commune an important lesson. The hsien committee called an on-the-spot meeting in this commune and organized more than 20,000 youths and children to visit this commune, making the broad masses of youths raise their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle.

In Lungmen brigade of Sanho commune, youth Ch'en Shih-lin who came of a poor-peasant family was once corrupted by bourgeois ideology and was particular about food and clothing and reluctant to participate in collective productive labor. The brigade CYL branch specially held a meeting for him and asked his mother to give an account of her past sufferings. He was deeply educated after hearing his mother's report on her past sufferings. After that, he warmly loved study and took an active part in class struggle and collective productive labor.

Under the leadership of the hsien Party committee, the CYL organizations at all levels of Hsintu hsien do political and ideological work patiently and meticulously on CYL members and other youths.

The CYL branch of Lungmen commune in Sanho commune mobilized the CYL members to carry out activities of friendly chats and to make friends with the youths, so that they could learn from each other, help each other and make progress together. In this brigade, some educated youths had come lately from the city and thought that life was hard in the country, so they wanted to go back to the city. Accordingly, the CYL branch urged the CYL members to have chats with these youths and asked some old poor peasants to teach them to do farm jobs. As a result, these rusticated educated youths generally make progress and take an active part in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside.

The CYL hsien committee sums up and popularizes the experience of this CYL branch, enabling all CYL organizations of the hsien to carry out political and ideological work patiently and meticulously on the youths.

At present, the mental outlook of the youths of this hsien has gone through a deep change. Full of vigor and vitality, the youths play an active role in the three great revolutionary movements. The CYL organizations of most of the production teams in this hsien have set up spare-time Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams, which adopt various means, such as literary and art performances, dramas, telling of revolutionary stories, wall-posters and blackboard-posters, to propagandize Mao Tse-tung's thought among the broad masses of commune members. Over 90 percent of the production teams in the hsien have set up scientific research groups. Youths account for over 70 percent of the members of these groups.

In the course of collective productive labor, the broad masses of youths join the masses of commune members in fighting against heaven and earth. As a result, the hsien has reaped grain exceeding 1,000 catties per mow for three years running since 1970. Since the beginning of this year, 88 CYL branches, 344 CYL groups, more than 2,400 CYL members and more than 1,800 other youths have been publicly commended.

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CYL Branch of Standard Parts Plant of Chiaotso Teaches CYL Members and Young Workers To Take the "Red and Expert" Road

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 24, 1972)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Chengchou dated December 21, 1972) Under the leadership of the Party branch of the plant, the CYL branch of the Standard Parts Plant, Chiaotso City, Honan Province, actively lead CYL members and young workers to take the "red and expert" road, making them grow up soundly during the three great revolutionary movements.

Chiaotso Standard Parts Plant was developed during the great proletarian cultural revolution. Its young workers account for over 80 percent of the total number of its workers and staff members. Under the leadership of the Party branch, this plant carried out rectification of the CYL and set up its CYL branch in February 1970. After its establishment, the CYL branch, acting on the instructions of the Party organization, made an investigation of the ideological and working conditions of the CYL members and youths of the whole plant, and discovered that some young workers had one-sided understanding of the relationship between redness and expertness. In view of this state of affairs, the CYL branch actively organized the youths to study relevant teachings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, to hold discussion and to criticize squarely the revisionist fallacies spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

To give the youths an example to follow, the CYL branch also pays attention to training models from among them.

CYL member Chang Lien-yeh entered this plant during the initial period of the great cultural revolution. In the past years, she doggedly attached prime importance to adherence to the correct political orientation, regarded the old workers as her teachers, learned humbly from the old workers their good thoughts and good style of work, and actively learned from them their productive skills. She was transferred several times to do different branches of work, and yet she loved to do each branch of work to which she had been transferred, and she went deeply into it. She is called "a versatile worker" by the masses. She has the honor of joining the Chinese Communist Party and becomes an example for CYL members and youths of the whole plant.

While teaching the young workers to prove themselves red and expert, the CYL branch of Municipal Standard Parts Plant conscientiously organizes the CYL members and other youths to make strenuous efforts to study works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and, in conjunction with reading and study, organizes them in a planned way to visit class education exhibition halls and the revolutionary martyrs' mausoleum, invited old cadres, old fighters of the Red Army and old workers to tell stories about the revolution, and carried out class education and education in revolutionary traditions in a lively and brisk manner, and led them to establish the lofty ideal of serving the people wholeheartedly.

The CYL branch of Chiaotso Standard Parts Plant also asks some old workers to help the young workers in learning some basic knowledge of production and mastering productive skills for the sake of the revolution.

After entering the plant, Liu Yung-hsin, a CYL member of the No. 4 workshop, established the will to make greater contributions toward the socialist construction. But because he was content with the half-baked technical knowledge which he had acquired, he once turned out a reject when he processed the main shaft of a car. The old workers on the one hand gave him ideological education patiently and, on the other hand, taught him productive skills by personal demonstration, enabling him to make great progress. Not long ago, the plant was assigned to produce a car. Liu Yung-hsin participated in this work and carried out study strenuously. He often worked hard until midnight, accomplishing the task in triumph. The old workers said happily: "Little Liu works hard and vigorously. He makes progress very quickly."

Educated and helped by the CYL branch, the young workers of this plant have greatly raised their ideological and technical level. Up to the present, in the whole plant, eight CYL members have had the honor of being admitted into the Chinese Communist Party, 29 youths have joined the CYL, 24 CYL members and youths have been put at leading posts of the workshops and the workers' squads or groups, 85 percent of the young workers can work independently, and many others have mastered many kinds of productive skill.

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Strengthen Leadership Over CYL Work

- Experience of the Party committee of Susung hsien in the proper handling of youth work and the firm grasping of ideological education

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 20, 1972)

The Party committee of Susung hsien, Anhwei has seriously carried out Chairman Mao's directive on youth work and strengthened leadership over CYL work in a practical manner. The whole hsien up and down has attached importance to youth work. There appears a situation in which CYL work is handled at all levels and youth education is managed in every respect. The revolutionary activism of the broad masses of youths is called into play. An effective boost is provided for the development of revolution and production.

Attach Importance to Education for Youths and Adolescents

CYL work should be put on the agenda of the hsien Party committee. This point was understood by the Party committee of Susung hsien ideologically. But how should various tasks and CYL work be put in their proper places? A tortuous process was followed by the Party committee in that respect.

After the establishment of the new hsien Party committee, confronting the Party committee was a tangled mass of business. The committee members analyzed the production situation of Susung hsien and deeply felt the great weight of the burden. In the light of the situation of Susung hsien, they found the foundation for agricultural production was weak and irrigation facilities less than satisfactory. Grain output was relatively low. The hsien Party committee decided to accelerate the pace of learning from Tachai in agriculture. Several years later, the features of Susung changed. Under these circumstances, some comrades felt that the hsien Party committee should concentrate all its efforts on agricultural production in a bid for a higher output. As to youth work, it was considered all right to leave it just to the youth department or the political work department, in order not to divide energy. Guided by this way of thinking, the hsien Party committee for a time did neglect basic-level League work. It put in effort but in a lukewarm manner.

The poor and lower-middle peasants showed great concern about education for the younger generation and put forward their view about inadequate attention to youth work on the part of certain basic-level Party organizations. The old poor peasants said, "We can't concern ourselves with just grain, oil and cotton and care nothing about youths!" These words set the hsien Party committee members thinking. They realized that they had displayed one-sidedness in its ideological thinking by setting grain, oil and cotton production in opposition to youth work. Therefore, the leading comrades of the hsien Party committee sat down to the conscientious study of Chairman Mao's philosophical thoughts. It was realized that by making a

good job of CYL work and arousing the enthusiasm of youths to the full, they could better stimulate a higher output of grain, oil and cotton.

Chairman Mao pointed out, "Youths are the most active and dynamic part of the whole social force." An analysis by the hsien Party committee showed that of the hsien-wide population of 500,000, youths made up one quarter. Whether proper education could be given them and whether their role in socialist revolution and construction could be aroused had a direct bearing on the whole hsien. The hsien Party committee called upon Party organizations at various levels to direct serious efforts toward the proper handling of youth work. Also adopted were some effective measures urging Party organizations at various levels to associate various tasks with CYL work.

Leading members of the hsien Party committee set examples with their own actions and paid attention to the proper handling of youth work amidst various tasks. Deputy secretary Ch'iu Lin-ming stayed at a fixed point with the Hok'ou brigade of the Red Star commune to help this brigade change the backward features of the mountainous area. He firmly educated the youths and led them to study seriously and take up production energetically and to unfold cultural and artistic activities to enliven the youths' cultural life. Youth activism was called into play. A rapid change was brought about in the backward features of this brigade.

When placed at a fixed point with the No. 1 Agricultural Machine Factory of the hsien, Fang Chi-jen, a member of the standing committee of the hsien Party committee, found that a small number of youths had a vague idea about the problem of prospects and that undesirable elements availed themselves of the opportunity to win them over. Individual youths played into their hands. He took note of this problem and joined the Party and League organizations of the factory in a timely effort in giving education against corruption. The ideological consciousness of the League members and youths of the whole factory was raised considerably. Their activism was aroused. An effective impetus was provided for the development of production.

The Leadership Lends a Hand, and a Hand Is Taken in Leadership

In the practice of guiding CYL work, the Party committee of Susung hsien realizes that it takes more than the attention of the hsien Party committee and the efforts of its leading members to make a good job of youth work. What is important is the attention to be given by the basic-level Party committee. Only in this way can the firm execution of the youth work program at various levels be guaranteed and its hsien-wide implementation be achieved.

Of the 39 communes in the whole hsien, each had the establishment of its League committee and the selection of its cadres discussed and approved directly by the standing committee of the hsien Party committee. When the majority of commune-level League committees were established, chief responsible comrades of the hsien Party committee participated in the work. With their

own action they exercised an influence and played a stimulating role in arousing basic-level Party committees' attention to this job and their proper handling of it.

After the establishment of the hsien League committee, busy preoccupation with vocational affairs was for a time accompanied by a vague idea of the orientation. This had a direct impact on the League basic-level organization. After the discovery of this, the hsien Party committee instructed the hsien League committee to hold a hsien-wide League cadres' line education study class to clarify the orientation and the tasks related to the League work program. The League work program was thus launched in a dynamic and vigorous manner.

The Party committee of Susung hsien also constantly sums up typical experiences, defines the orientation, suggests ways and means and gives stimulation to general work. In the struggle with the class enemy to win over the younger generation the Party committee of Kaoling commune strengthened leadership over CYL work. The hsien Party committee sent people over in time to investigate and sum up experience. Such experience was popularized throughout the hsien. Awareness of the importance of the handling of CYL work on the part of various basic-level Party organizations was raised. At a time when some basic-level Party and League organizations had a vague idea of how to carry out youth work with the features of the young people in mind, the hsien Party committee again summed up and popularized Chihfeng commune Party committee's experience in teaching youths to read and study seriously and give full play to the youths' role.

Because the hsien Party committee pays attention to youth work ideologically and makes a serious job of it, the spiritual features of the youths in the whole hsien have undergone profound changes. For over three years, in the battle to reform Susung hsien, the broad masses of youths in the hsien have played a tremendous role. From among youths, there have emerged a large number of activists. 750 people have gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party. At present, over 2,700 youths in the whole hsien act as leading cadres of ch'ü, communes and brigades. Some are elected members of the ch'ü- and commune-level Party committees. Some act as secretaries and deputy secretaries of the brigade Party branches. Under the sunshine of Mao Tse-tung's thought, they are growing healthily.

- By Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent and
Jen-min Jih-pao Reporter

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RURAL EDUCATION

Poor Peasants Manage Country School

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Dec. 24, 1972)

students of the combined primary-middle school at tachai receive education both in class and from the poor and lower-middle peasants in the production brigade.

this nine-grade school covers five years of primary and four years of secondary education and has 270 students. it is run by the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture. it is housed in a long one-story building amid the new homes of the tachai peasants.

poor-peasant chia chin-tsai, a member of the leading group of the school, said: "we give the students a general education and teach them productive labour as well. we don't want them to have the idea that education will help them get rich. we want them to serve the people. this is what the teachers, their parents and other poor and lower-middle peasants teach them."

a leading group comprising representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants, teachers and students guides the school in line with chairman mao's instruction "in the countryside, schools and colleges should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants -- the most reliable ally of the working class". chia chin-tsai is a representative of the poor and lower-middle peasants in the leading group. the school maintains close contacts with the peasants in arranging all-round education.

sixty-two-year-old chia chin-tsai is also chairman of the poor and lower-middle peasants' association in tachai. he experienced the bitterness of landlord oppression and exploitation when he was a farm hand in the old society for 25 years. he tells the students about how the people suffered then and their present happiness. he often says: "you enter the school at seven, the age we used to become farm hands. our happy life today is the fruit of our revolution under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party."

before liberation, the landlord often tied poor peasants to a big willow tree in the centre of the village and had them flogged. one day someone dropped an ear of maize on the road and li yu-lu's mother picked it up as she was on her way home after begging for some food in a neighbouring village. when the landlord saw her with the maize, he had her flogged, claiming that she

had stolen the ear from his land. the poor woman died a few days later. old poor peasants are often invited by the school to tell the students under the shade of this willow stories of the class oppression in the old society.

all the fields in tachai are well-tended terraces, except for only one plot which stands in sharp contrast. it was considered first-class land in old tachai and the landlord demanded a rent of 750 kilogrammes per hectare from the tenant though it yielded no more than 900 kilogrammes per hectare. the plot is kept as it was for class education.

in the course of terracing the fields, the party committee set aside a 100-metre section of a stone-strewn gully so the young generation could see the contrast. the aim of this is to drive home the concept that prosperity is created only through hard work.

old poor peasant li hsi-ching has no children but he often talks with the teachers about bringing up the youngsters. he tells others: "we poor and lower-middle peasants are of one big family. i look upon the children of others as my own. i think everybody has the duty to help the children get a good education."

beginning from grade two, the pupils do some light physical labour, such as sweeping the courtyard, clearing away rubbish and gathering leaves and stalks for making manure. they labour no more than an hour and a half a week. middle school students generally work from half a day to a full day a week, combining this with their study of agricultural science. tachai started planting apple trees and rice a few years ago and the students were organized to help. as they worked, agro-technicians explained the scientific points. school holidays are adjusted to the farming seasons. besides winter holidays, there are two-week spring holidays and six-week autumn holidays during which the students can take part in physical labour. chen yung-kuei told his nine-grade daughter: the poor and lower-middle peasants have a real love for labour that you should learn."

the curricula and textbooks of the school are the same as those of other schools in the province of shansi. the middle school curriculum includes politics, chinese language, mathematics, physics, chemistry, history, geography, agricultural science and sanitary knowledge. mathematics in senior middle schools include, trigonometry, algebra, and plane, analytical and solid geometry. the students concentrate on basic knowledge and classroom work accounts for 80 to 90 per cent of the study. the remainder of the time is given to study in the fields and factories in combination with practice.

the teachers learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants, agro-technicians and workers so as to raise their teaching level and integrate theory with practice. they pay attention to training the students' ability to analyse and solve problems. teachers of chinese language take the students in higher grades to visit advanced people in the tachai brigade and assign compositions based on the visits. teachers of physics and chemistry train the students to analyse natural phenomena from the dialectical materialist point of view, for instance, the inner link of magnetism and electricity and their interchangeability under given conditions. the teachers often call on the parents to discuss how their children study and collect the parents' opinions and familiarize themselves with the children's home life. the teachers do physical labour with their students in ordinary times and with the poor and lower-middle peasants during busy farm seasons.

the schools organize such sports activities as ball games, races, high jump and long jump. at the county middle school, sports meet held last november, the tachai school took first place in hand grenade throwing and placed fourth in the 400-metre race in the women's group.

most of the students go back to work in the brigade after finishing school and few go on to other work or are recommended to institutions of higher learning. in 1970, the brigade sent one student to study in tsinghua university, and this year one to the shansi engineering institute and another to the shansi medical college.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Folk Poet-Singers of Southwest China Minority Nationality

(NCNA-English Kunming, Dec. 24, 1972)

people in a remote village of tai nationality in the southwest china province of yunnan listened with rapt attention to new songs by noted folk poet-singers or "changha" in the broadcasting room of a production team of a people's commune one evening a short time ago.

men and women packed the room, sat on window sills and crowded the courtyard, shouting for more, when five poet-singers from neighbouring counties sang revolutionary songs.

the poet-singers provide the tai people's favourite art form, handed down for several hundred years.

solos, sometimes duets, accompanied by a flute, are sung on holidays, festivals or during work breaks. noted singers often sing impromptu. listeners usually respond spontaneously by picking up the chorus.

half of the 1,000 poet-singers in the hsishuang panna tai autonomous chou have been trained since liberation. they live and work with the people and often sing for the masses who often say: "we tai people need poet-singers just as we need salt."

in the past few years the poet-singers have composed a number of new songs popular among the workers, peasants and soldiers. the party and the people's government have made arrangements for them to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and helped them raise their political and artistic level. some have been sent to art schools for advanced study.

before liberation, like the other labouring people, they were exploited and enslaved. feudal chieftains and headmen looked on them as "singing slaves". whenever their singing was pleasing, the chieftains would throw them a handful of peanuts.

fiftysix-year old kang lang shuai has become a popular folk singer by going deep among the workers, peasants and soldiers since liberation, although he sang such folk songs 13 years in old china.

once kang lang shuai joined members of a commune in building a canal to divert water. the project had to cut across a precipice and fourteen brave men climbed the cliff, set the explosive charges and blasted. he composed a new folk song in tribute to their heroism to encourage the canal builders.

in 1958 kang lang shuai composed his first long poem, "song of the tai people", in praise of the party and chairman mao, the present happy life of the tai people and the great changes in hsishuang panna since liberation.

contrasting his experience before and after liberation, kang lang shuai said: "formerly when i sang for the chieftains i had to choke down my tears; now, serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, i am as happy as a river rushing toward the sea."

INDUSTRY

Improvements in Old Shanghai Machinery Plant

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 23, 1972)

the seventy-year-old Talung machinery plant in Shanghai produced 23 times as much last year as in 1949, the year of China's liberation, and fulfilled this year's production plan for major products three months ahead of schedule. This is due to decades of renovation and expansion in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

The plant before liberation could do no more than repairing small steam boat parts and simple textile machinery. It now has 4,300 workers and staff members and covers over one hundred thousand square metres of floor space and produces important machines.

The plant has made new equipment itself since 1949, apart buying some new machines. It mobilized the masses to improve old machinery. It adopted new processes and techniques to handle new material in turning out up-to-date products.

The no. 2 metal workshop had old equipment and used to work on chain rollers and bushings through many processes. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers pooled their wisdom and turned old lathes into presses. The work process has been simplified and machines are used for work formerly done by hand. Work efficiency has risen 30 fold.

The plant made 750 technical innovations in the past two years alone. Production has been mechanized. Now turned out are 2,500-ton forge presses, ball-shaped cutting machines, hydraulic jet flow automatic rounding off machines for twin surface parts, silicon controlled planers and other large and precision products.

The plant tries its best to save money for the state by using materials immediately available and methods of its own devising. The heat treatment workshop needed a nitriding furnace for treating the piston rods of compressors. Some people suggested importing one. But the workers argued that this would mean asking for a large state investment and delaying production; this was not in keeping with the general line for building socialism. They said they could make it. They enlarged a factory building and shaped fire bricks to build a shaft furnace. It was completed in 38 days with little investment. It works well and the quality of nitriding is up to state requirements.

the plant's three-in-one technical innovation groups of workers, cadres and technicians cooperate with research and consumer units. the plant was asked in 1964 to produce the main chain for vessels. a three-in-one group combined the technicians' theoretical knowledge with the workers' experience and learned from other units and advanced foreign technique. shipyards, steel factories and other units helped. the chain was produced in half a year. it was up to advanced level and has been installed in a chinese-made ocean-going vessel.

GRAIN RESERVES

East China Hsien Increase Grain Reserves

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Dec. 23, 1972)

an east china county has four months' grain reserves for its half a million people. an old revolutionary base, hsihsia county in shantung province has had a tradition of setting grain aside for preparations against war and natural disasters.

the county has topped the state plan for delivery of agricultural tax and sale of surplus grain every year since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966. it has always laid aside enough food grain, seed and animal feed for its communes. the increase in grain output has provided almost all of the county's well over 900 production brigades and 70 per cent of the commune member families with reserves.

hsihsia county on rolling hills has poor natural conditions. it became a revolutionary base in 1940. the people developed production to support the front at that time. under the leadership of the communist party and the people's government after liberation, they began water control works to improve natural conditions. this promoted farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery in the hilly county. the county's grain output in 1966 was 3.75 tons per hectare, the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. per-hectare yield rose to 4.5 tons this year despite serious dry spells.

living standards of the commune members has improved.

party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels led cadres and commune members in studying chairman mao's teaching "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything

for the people", and "we must have grain reserves". they recalled how, during wartime, the people stored grain to support the front and combat natural disasters. this helped young people understand the importance of grain reserves.

the peilotang brigade of the chaili people's commune used to reap around two tons of grain per hectare. during the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, the peasants made efforts to terrace land and improve fields. grain yield this year was 7.5 tons per hectare. the brigade now has 230 kilogrammes of grain reserve per capita.

communes and production brigades have built and improved 4,000 barns while the county food grain department helped them train barn keepers.

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* FOREIGH RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Jen-min Jih-pao Hails China's Establishment of Diplomatic Relations with Australia and New Zealand

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1972)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial today under the title "welcome china's establishment of diplomatic relations with australia and new zealand". the editorial reads:

after friendly negotiations, the government of the people's republic of china and the governments of australia and new zealand announced separately on december 22, 1972 the establishment of diplomatic relations. this important development in the relations between china and the two countries conforms to the interests and common desire of the peoples of all three countries. we warmly welcome this.

the chinese government has consistently maintained that the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence should be a criteria for handling relations among nations. we have, precisely on the basis of these principles, established diplomatic relations with more than 80 countries. china's establishment of diplomatic relations with australia and new zealand has added a new chapter in the relations between china and oceania.

the labour parties of australia and new zealand had long opted for the recognition of the people's republic of china and supported the restoration to china of her legitimate position in the united nations. after coming to power through their victories in the latest general elections, the two parties adopted a positive approach and steps in promoting the normalization of relations between china and the two countries. in the joint communiques on the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and australia and new zealand, both the australian and the new zealand governments have explicitly recognized the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legal government of china, and recognized the stand of the chinese government that taiwan is a province of the people's republic of china. we appreciate this attitude of the australian and new zealand governments.

the australian labour government has announced the withdrawal of australian military personnel from south

viet nam and expressed its support to applying economic sanctions against the racialist and colonialist regimes of rhodesia, south africa and portugal. the new zealand labour government has also announced the withdrawal of the remaining new zealand troops from south viet nam and indicated that military commitments will no longer be undertaken in south viet nam. the two governments have also expressed strong opposition to the u.s. imperialist wanton bombing of the democratic republic of viet nam. all this has reflected the will and desire of the australian and new zealand governments to pursue an independent foreign policy. this complies with the current trend in the world and conforms to the interests of the people of australia and new zealand.

friendly intercourse has existed all the time between the chinese people and the people of australia and new zealand. overseas chinese went to these two oceanian countries long, long ago after crossing oceans where they had formed a profound friendship with the local people through working and living together. the friendly relations between the chinese people and the people of australia and new zealand have developed steadily since the founding of the people's republic of china. in july 1971, the delegation of the australian labour party headed by mr. edward gough whitlam visited our country and made contribution to the promotion of the normalization of relations between china and australia. an australian table tennis delegation visited our country in april 1971 and a chinese table tennis delegation paid a friendly visit to australia and new zealand last july and august. all this has enhanced understanding and friendship between the chinese people and the people of australia and new zealand. the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and australia and new zealand now has opened up bright prospects to friendly cooperation and interflow of personnel in trade, culture, science and technology and other spheres. we are convinced that the friendship between the chinese people and the people of australia and new zealand and the other oceanian people will certeinly grow and deepen.

CHINA AND CONGO

Chinese Ambassador to Congo Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Dec. 23, 1972)

chinese ambassador to the people's republic of the congo wang yu-tien left here for home yesterday evening.

present at the airport to see him off were bounkoulou benjamin, secretary-general of the congolese foreign ministry; wylison-abel ndessaebeka, director of the office of the foreign ministry; pascal okyemba-morlende, congolese ambassador to china; as well as diplomatic envoys of a number of countries here.

on the evening of december 16, henri lopez, congolese foreign minister, gave a dinner in honour of ambassador wang yu-tien who was leaving his post for home.

present at the dinner were edouard ange poungui, vice-chairman of the council of state and minister of finance and budget; justin lekoundzou, minister of industry, mining and tourism; dieudonne itoua, minister of health and social affairs; dieudonne manu-mahoungou, minister of commerce; and other senior officials.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to the congo and diplomats of the chinese embassy here were also present.

ambassador wang yu-tien gave a farewell reception at the chinese embassy on december 19 which was attended by foreign minister lopez, other congolese government officials and diplomatic envoys of a number of countries here.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Friend Ichizo Kimura Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1972)

ichizo kimura, managing director of the kansai chapter of the association for the promotion of international trade of japan, and his daughter mari kimura left here for kwangchow by plane today on their way home.

ichizo kimura arrived here on december 16 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

on their arrival and departure, the japanese guests were met and sent off at the airport by wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the host organization, and leading members of various departments, including chang ting-yu and chou chi.

present at the airport were japanese friends in peking, including yoshizo yasuda, yoshikiyo hyodo and keio nakada.

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Patriotic Youth Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1972)

the visiting lao patriotic youth delegation with somsanit as leader and visai and vandy as deputy leaders left peking by plane this morning on a visit to southern china.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party, and leading members of departments concerned, ou tang-liang, hsing chu-fang, yu chung-hao, tien shu-chien, chu liang and hsing jen-hsien.

also present were diplomatic officials of the embassies of the democratic republic of viet nam and the republic of south viet nam in peking.

during their stay in peking, the delegation visited the peking no. 2 cotton mill, a unit of the people's liberation army, the central institute for nationalities, the great wall and the palace museum.

the laotian comrades-in-arms had been to tientsin from the 17 to 19 of this month. they visited the tientsin wrist watch factory, a bicycle plant and the nankai middle school. they got together with tientsin youth and art workers. wang yuan-ho, standing committee member of the tientsin municipal committee of the chinese communist party, gave a dinner in honour of the delegation.

kim il sung, the great leader of our people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

the current visit of foreign minister comrade chi peng-fei and his suite to our country is another clear manifestation of the deep friendship and trust of the chinese people towards our people and it will greatly help toward strengthening korean-chinese friendship and developing the relations of fraternal cooperation.

today, the people's republic of china is growing ever stronger and has become a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force in asia.

under the wise leadership of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and the communist party of china, the chinese people won victory in their revolution and proclaimed the founding of the people's republic of china. these historic events have fundamentally changed the balance of force in the world arena in favour of revolution.

after the victory of their revolution, the chinese people, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of self-reliance, have changed the backward old china into a socialist new china; especially in recent years, they have further consolidated the proletarian dictatorship through the great proletarian cultural revolution.

rallying closely around their great leader comrade mao tsetung and staunchly upholding the militant tasks set forth by the ninth national congress of the communist party of china and the decisions of the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the party, the chinese people are vigorously building socialism in such a way as to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results, and bringing about a new upsurge in their cause to increase the economic potential and defence capacity of their country.

the u.s. imperialists' arbitrary and frenzied scheme to blockade and isolate china, a scheme which it has pursued for more than 20 years, has ended in complete bankruptcy.

the revolutionary foreign policy line of the chinese government is displaying ever growing vitality. as a result, the legal status of the people's republic of china has been restored in the united nations, many countries have established diplomatic relations with her, and her international position has become unshakable. the relations between china and japan have also been normalized recently.

the korean people rejoice over and receive encouragement from all these brilliant achievements scored by the fraternal chinese people and regard them as their own. we warmly congratulate them on the achievements.

we sincerely wish the chinese people more and bigger victories in their revolution and construction.

respected and distinguished chinese guests,

through the elections of deputies to the supreme people's assembly and local people's assemblies at various levels several days ago, the people of our country have vividly manifested their monolithic unity in political ideology of rallying closely around the party and the leader. advancing in this spirit, they are striving for bigger successes in their labour with even higher political enthusiasm. you have come to visit our country under such circumstances, so you will see for yourselves the energetic activities of our labouring people.

under the wise leadership of the great leader comrade kim il sung and upholding the leader's juche idea, the people of our country have excellently fulfilled in a short span of time the historic mission of socialist industrialization, thus turning our backward country into an independent socialist one with modern industry and developed agriculture.

our people now have many revolutionary comrades and friends throughout the world and the international prestige of our republic is rising with each passing day.

the entire people of our country are now struggling tenaciously for fulfilling ahead of schedule the grandiose programme and the tasks of the three technical revolutions embodied in the six-year plan put forth by the fifth party congress and for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

a bright future has emerged before our people on the road of struggle for the reunification of their fatherland thanks to the publication of the joint statement of north and south korea based on the three principles, namely, sovereignty, peaceful reunification and great national unity, and thanks to the continuous contacts and negotiations between the north and south.

despite the dialogue among the koreans themselves on the question of reunification, u.s. imperialism has not given up its aggressive ambitions toward korea. it is trying to occupy south korea permanently and sowing discord and hatred between the north and south in a vicious attempt to make koreans fight koreans.

we sternly denounce u.s. imperialism for its criminal attempt of adding fresh fuel to the tension in korea and perpetuating its division. meanwhile we hold strongly that u.s. imperialism must pull out its aggressor troops occupying south korea under the signboard of the united nations and that the "united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea" must be dissolved.

the people of both north and south korea will certainly get united in struggle, remove all obstacles on the road to the reunification of the fatherland and realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people have always rendered us sincere and internationalist aid and assistance in our struggle to defend the freedom and independence of our fatherland and to build a new society. they are giving active support to and voicing solidarity with our struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in various aspects. for this, i avail myself of this opportunity to express our profound gratitude to the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people.

comrades and friends,

in the international arena today the u.s.-led imperialist forces are heading for decline at an accelerated pace while the people's forces of all countries longing for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism are getting stronger and are expanding.

u.s. imperialism has cooked up the notorious "nixon doctrine" for the purpose of getting itself out of impasse. however, the "nixon doctrine" cannot save it from a disastrous defeat.

while refusing to implement the agreement on a peaceful settlement of the viet nam issue, the u.s. imperialists have recently shipped large quantities of arms and other war materials to south viet nam and escalated time and again their wanton bombing and strafing of the democratic republic of viet nam, thus laying bare their ferocious and malicious nature as aggressors.

the korean people strongly condemn u.s. imperialism for its barbarous war expansion and demand that it draw in its claws of aggression from viet nam, cambodia and laos and get out immediately.

we will exert ourselves to render still more resolute support and aid to the indochinese peoples in their just struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till ultimate victory is won.

the people of our country actively support the just struggle waged by the palestinian and all other arab peoples in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and the israeli aggressors for recovering their lost arab land.

the korean people resolutely support the struggle of the people in asia, africa, latin america and the rest of the world against the u.s. imperialist aggressors and for peace, national independence and the victory of the socialist cause.

respected chinese comrades,

the people of our country are very happy to have you, friendly envoys of the brotherly chinese people, visiting our country.

i wish you a pleasant and meaningful stay in our country and your visit a complete success.

i propose a toast:

to the prosperity of the people's republic of china,

to the everlasting friendship and unity between the korean and chinese peoples,

to the longevity of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and close friend of the korean people,

to the health of respected comrade chi peng-fei,

to the health of respected ambassador comrade li yun-chuan,

to the health of the distinguished chinese guests,

to the health of diplomatic envoys of various countries and their wives, and

to the health of comrades and friends present exclamation

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Speaks at Pyongyang Welcoming Banquet

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Dec. 22, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech made by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei at a welcoming banquet given by the korean cabinet today:

respected comrade 2nd vice-premier pak sung chul,

respected comrade vice-premier chong jun taek,

respected comrade foreign minister ho dam,

comrades and friends,

at the invitation of comrade foreign minister ho dam, i have come today for a friendly visit to our fraternal neighbour, the democratic people's republic of korea. we are deeply moved by the warm welcome and cordial reception accorded us by the korean comrades

and the hospitality of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea in giving this grand banquet. i wish to express our sincere thanks on behalf of all the comrades accompanying me on this visit. please allow me to take this opportunity to convey the cordial greetings and high respects of the chinese communist party, the chinese government and the chinese people to the korean workers' party, the korean government and the fraternal korean people.

the korean people are close comrades-in-arms and brothers of the chinese people. the chinese people always take a deep interest in the korean people's cause of revolution and construction and are rejoiced and inspired by the brilliant successes achieved by them in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade kim il sung. rallying solidly around the korean workers' party headed by comrade kim il sung, the korean people are advancing in big strides with high revolutionary morale and full confidence. a strong and prosperous socialist state, the democratic people's republic of korea stands rock-firm in east asia. she is enjoying ever-rising international prestige and constantly making positive contributions to the cause of the world anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle. we sincerely wish the korean people new and still greater victories and the democratic people's republic of korea still greater prosperity and strength in the days to come.

the cause of peaceful reunification of the fatherland, which the entire korean people eagerly desire, has been making gradual progress since the issuance of the joint statement of north and south korea on july 4 this year. the establishment of the north-south coordination committee and the convening of its first session not long ago marked a new step forward in the consultation between north and south. facts have proved that the policy of independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, to which the korean workers' party and the korean government have consistently adhered, is entirely correct and in conformity with the national aspirations of the whole korean people.

with north-south consultations yielding preliminary results, the cause of the peaceful reunification of the country can be smoothly achieved only when the stand of unity and collaboration is maintained, as the korean government has stressed. the chinese government and people firmly support the korean government's just stand and reasonable proposition on the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland; they firmly hold that all u.s. armed forces must be withdrawn from south korea and that the korean question must be settled by the korean people themselves free from any

foreign interference. we are convinced that the korean people, with their glorious revolutionary tradition, will certainly be able to surmount the obstacles on their road of advance and ultimately accomplish the sacred task of reunifying their fatherland.

comrades and friends,

the world is in the midst of an era of great turbulence, and the international situation is developing in a direction more and more favourable to the revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries. the peoples of the three indochinese countries are advancing courageously to seize victory for their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the vietnamese people are dealing heavy blows at the enemy on the battlefield, while in the paris talks they are both adhering to principles and showing great flexibility. the solemn and just stand of the vietnamese people has won widespread sympathy and support among the people of the world. but the u.s. government, breaking its own word, has sought all kinds of pretexts to sabotage and put off again and again the signing of the agreement already agreed upon by the vietnamese and u.s. sides. by this it has forfeited its credibility before the whole world. now it has furthermore dispatched large numbers of aircraft to resume massive bombing raids against areas of north viet nam above the 20th parallel. this cannot but arouse the utmost indignation of and strong condemnation by the vietnamese people and all people with a sense of justice. the u.s. government should remember that it has used these tactics numerous times, and that the heroic and great vietnamese people are not to be cowed. the chinese government and people firmly support the solemn and just stand taken in the december 19 statement of the ministry of foreign affairs of the democratic republic of viet nam and the december 21 statement of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam. so long as the united states does not stop its war of aggression against viet nam, the chinese people, together with the korean people and the people of the whole world, will stand firmly by the vietnamese people and give all-out support and assistance to their just struggle till complete victory is won.

in asia, africa and latin america, the peoples of various countries have won a series of new victories in their struggles to win national independence and safeguard state sovereignty. more and more small and medium-sized countries are joining forces to oppose imperialist power politics and hegemonism. imperialisms have been continually frustrated in their ambitions to dominate the world. this is an irresistible trend of history. the chinese government always holds that all nations, big or small, should be equal. the affairs of a given country must be handled by its own people, and world affairs must be handled jointly by all the countries of

the world. we are firmly opposed to big-nation power politics and hegemonism of the big bullying the small and the strong bullying the weak. the chinese government and people resolutely support the peoples of asia, africa, latin america and the whole world in their just struggles to win national liberation, safeguard national independence and sovereignty and oppose foreign interference, aggression, control, subversion and bullying. this is our firm and unshakable stand.

china and korea are close neighbours linked by common mountains and rivers. in the past, our two peoples, sharing the same fate and life-breath, cemented with blood our militant friendship in the protracted struggles against the aggression by our common enemies -- japanese imperialism and u.s. imperialism. at present, we support and encourage each other in socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the struggle of safeguarding world peace and opposing the imperialist policies of aggression and war. our friendship is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and has been nurtured by the korean people's great leader comrade premier kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung personally; there is no force on earth that can break it. we hope that our current visit will make a useful contribution towards further strengthening the fraternal friendship and amicable cooperation between our two peoples. i sincerely wish that the great friendship and militant unity between the chinese and korean peoples will grow for ever from generation to generation.

now i propose a toast

to the militant friendship and great unity between the chinese and korean peoples,

to the long life of comrade kim il sung, the korean people's great leader and the chinese people's close friend,

to the health of comrade 2nd vice-premier pak sung chul,

to the health of comrade vice-premier chong jun taek,

to the health of comrade foreign minister ho dam,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives, and

to the health of our comrades and friends present here exclamation

Pyongyang Mass Meeting Warmly Welcomes Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and His Party

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Dec. 23, 1972)

a grand mass meeting was held at the pyongyang grand theatre this afternoon to welcome chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his party who are on a friendly visit to korea.

on the rostrum were large portraits of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, flanked by the national flags of the two countries.

among those present at the meeting were pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and second vice-premier of the cabinet; kim jung rin, member of the political committee of the k.w.p. central committee and secretary of the party central committee; chong jun taek, alternate member of the political committee of the k.w.p. central committee and vice-premier of the cabinet; ho dam, minister of foreign affairs; kye ung tae, minister of foreign trade; kim gyong ryon, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and minister of finance; and hyun jun guk, korean ambassador to china.

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan, and members of the chinese embassy were also present.

kang hui won, chairman of the pyongyang people's committee, addressed the meeting. he extended warm welcome to foreign minister chi peng-fei and his party in the name of the korean people and pyongyang citizens.

he spoke of the victories won by the fraternal chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the clearsighted leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung and the chinese communist party headed by him.

he pointed out: "in the last few years the chinese people have carried out with outstanding achievements the great cultural revolution, smashing the revisionists' schemes to restore capitalism and consolidating still further the dictatorship of the proletariat."

he also spoke of china's tremendous achievements in carrying out education in ideology and political line, in conducting economic construction and in strengthening national defence. he said: "in foreign affairs, the international prestige of the people's republic of china has greatly increased in recent years

thanks to the outstanding pursuance of the revolutionary line of comrade mao tsetung in foreign affairs."

referring to the korean people's victory in socialist construction and the struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, kang hui won said: "of late, the situation at home and abroad has become more favourable to the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

"as a result of repeated contacts and consultations between the north and the south, a new situation has emerged on the road of striving for the reunification of the fatherland.

"of course there are still difficulties in realizing reunification of the fatherland.

"when the korean people have been holding consultations for independently solving the question of reunification, the u.s. imperialists, up to now, are still attempting to create hatred, perpetuate the partition and make koreans fight koreans, and are carrying on all sorts of vicious intrigues.

"we resolutely condemn these criminal activities of the u.s. imperialists.

"we will never tolerate the u.s. imperialist-instigated clamours for 'reunification by prevailing over communism' and schemes against the principle of independent, peaceful reunification and national unity.

"u.s. imperialism must withdraw as soon as possible its aggressor troops which occupy south korea under the signboard of the united nations, immediately dissolve the 'u.n. commission for unification and rehabilitation of korea', and stop interfering in the internal affairs of korea.

"with the united strength of the whole nation, the korean people will smash all foreign aggression and intervention and realize the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland."

kang hui won severely denounced the u.s. imperialists for expanding the adventurous aggressive war in viet nam. he said that the korean people will do their utmost to give more active support to the heroic struggle of the people of viet nam, cambodia and laos against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till final victory.

he stressed: "no force on earth can undermine the friendship and solidarity between the korean and chinese peoples, which was founded, strengthened and developed personally by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people."

foreign minister chi peng-fei also spoke at the meeting. in the name of the chinese communist party, the chinese government and the chinese people, he extended cordial greetings and paid high respects to the korean workers' party, the korean government and the fraternal korean people.

he said, "today, the democratic people's republic of korea, which has stood the rigorous test of anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles, is holding high the anti-imperialist revolutionary banner and firmly supporting the just struggles of the people of all countries. it towers as an impregnable revolutionary bastion at the anti-imperialist forefront in the east, and is making important contributions to the world anti-imperialist revolutionary cause.

"the government of the democratic people's republic of korea has consistently pursued a foreign policy of peace, opposed the imperialist policies of aggression and war and supported the revolutionary struggles of all the oppressed peoples and nations. active in the field of international affairs, it has established diplomatic relations and maintained trade and cultural contacts with many countries and regions in the world. the international prestige of korea is rising daily. these are great victories for the foreign policy of the korean workers' party headed by comrade kim il sung."

foreign minister chi peng-fei paid high tribute to the brilliant achievements of the korean people in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

he said, "the korean people's great leader comrade premier kim il sung has pointed out: 'the korean question must be left to the korean people so they may solve it by themselves on the principle of national self-determination without any interference of outside forces.' the results achieved in the talks between north and south korea convincingly prove that, by holding direct talks without outside interference, north and south korea can make progress in promoting the reunification of their fatherland. now the korean people themselves have opened up the road for seeking the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland, and all pretexts of u.s. imperialism for interfering in the internal affairs of korea are untenable. the united states should withdraw all its troops stationed in south korea, and the so-called 'united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea' must be dissolved.

"the chinese government and people always resolutely support the just struggle of the korean people against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland as well as the solemn and just stand taken by the korean workers' party and the government of the democratic people's republic of korea for the independent and peaceful reunification

of their fatherland. we are deeply convinced that the independent and peaceful reunification of korea will certainly be realized and that the entire people of korea, who are of one flesh and blood, will surely be reunited. this is what no one can obstruct."

he said in conclusion, "china and korea are neighbours closely related like the lips and the teeth and sharing weal and woe. the chinese people and the korean people are brothers who have come through thick and thin together. in the great struggle against imperialism and for socialist revolution and socialist construction, we have always supported and encouraged each other and fought shoulder to shoulder in close cooperation. based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and sealed in blood, our militant friendship and fraternal unity can stand any test and are unbreakable."

their speeches were repeatedly and warmly applauded.

banners were exchanged at the meeting. the banner presented by kang hui won on behalf of the pyongyang people is inscribed with: "long live the blood-cemented friendship and militant unity of the korean and chinese peoples exclamation" the banner presented to the pyongyang people by foreign minister chi peng-fei is inscribed with: "may the blood-cemented militant friendship of the chinese and korean peoples last for ever exclamation" they were given a standing ovation as they exchanged the banners.

the meeting ended amidst the strains of the magnificent "internationale".

korean artists performed the korean revolutionary dance drama, "a flower girl", after the meeting.

Korean Foreign Minister Calls on Chinese Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Dec. 24, 1972)

korean foreign minister ho dam paid a return call on chinese minister of foreign affairs chi peng-fei this morning.

accompanying foreign minister ho dam were: kim jae bong, deputy minister of foreign affairs of korea; choe sang muk, director of the third bureau; li in chun, director of the bureau of protocol of the korean foreign ministry.

hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, was present on the occasion.

present on the occasion were: lu wei-chao, director of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry; tsao yuan-hsin, a division chief of the ministry's protocol department; and chang jui-chieh, a deputy division chief of the ministry's asian affairs department.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, was also present.

the two sides had a most cordial and friendly conversation during the meeting.

Chinese Foreign Minister Visits Premier Kim Il Sung's Former Residence at Mangyongdae

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Dec. 24, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his party, accompanied by korean foreign minister ho dam, visited premier kim il sung's former residence at mangyongdae this morning.

also accompanying the chinese guests were: kim jae bong, korean vice-minister of foreign affairs; li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee; and hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china.

also making the visit was li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea.

the korean comrades gave the chinese comrades-in-arms an account of the revolutionary deeds of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, in the early years of the revolution. the chinese comrades carefully examined the former residence of premier kim il sung and the exhibits.

Chinese Foreign Minister Gives Farewell Banquet in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Dec. 24, 1972)

chi peng-fei, foreign minister of the people's republic of china, gave a farewell banquet at okryu hall this evening to express thanks for the extremely warm and friendly reception accorded him by the korean comrades-in-arms during his visit.

present at the banquet were pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the korean workers' party central committee and second vice-premier of the cabinet, kim jung rin, member of the political committee and secretary of the central committee of the korean workers' party, chong jun taek, alternate member of the political committee of the party central committee and vice-premier of the cabinet, ho dam, minister of foreign affairs, kye ung tae, minister of foreign trade, kong jin tae, chairman of the committee for foreign economic relations, kim gyong ryon, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and minister of finance, kang hui won, chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee, kim gil hyon, vice-director of a department of the party central committee, kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs, lieutenant general chang jong hwan, vice-minister of national defence, hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, and others.

present also were diplomatic envoys of a number of countries in korea.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, and ho chu-jo, member of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission, attended the banquet.

chi peng-fei and ho dam spoke at the banquet which proceeded in an atmosphere of great solidarity and militant friendship of the chinese and korean peoples, (full texts of their speeches to be released separately). their speeches were punctuated by warm applause.

korean and chinese songs were sung by korean artists at the banquet which was filled with a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Korean Diplomat in China Gives Banquet for Visiting Korean Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1972)

li jae pil, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking, gave a banquet at the embassy this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the korean scientific and technical cooperation delegation led by wong dong gu, vice-minister of chemical industry.

present were chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi and vice-minister han tsung-cheng; vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries sun hsiao-feng; and leading members of departments concerned, including chang yun-chih, tien jen-chieh, chang chien-fei, kao chih and chang chi.

wong dong gu and sun hsiao-feng spoke at the banquet. they expressed the hope that the militant friendship between the chinese and korean peoples and the scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries would be consolidated and developed daily.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

China, Vietnam Sign Protocol on Scientific and Technical Cooperation

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Dec. 23, 1972)

a protocol on the 1972 scientific and technical cooperation plan to be carried out by the scientific and technical cooperation organizations of the people's republic of china and the democratic republic of viet nam was signed here today.

wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to viet nam, signed on behalf of the chinese side. tran quyen, vice-chairman of the state commission of sciences and technology of viet nam, signed on behalf of the vietnamese side.

present on the occasion were: lien tien-jun, chinese economic representative in viet nam; and hoang bao son, representative of the d.r.v.n. foreign ministry.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Kuang Jen-nung Fetes Pakistan International Airlines Corporation Managing Director M. Rafique Saigol

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1972)

kuang jen-nung, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation of the pakistan international airlines corporation led by its managing director m. rafique saigol.

among the guests at the banquet were also bakhtiar ali, charge d'affaires ad interim of the pakistan embassy here, and other embassy officials.

present at the banquet were ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and leading members from the chinese ministries of foreign affairs and foreign trade and the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, including yeh cheng-chang, wang ming-chun, chao chun-cheng, li chuan-chung, huang cheng-hai and shih lin-feng.

m. rafique saigol and the delegation he is leading arrived in peking by air yesterday on a visit to china.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Ballet and Opera Group Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1972)

liu ching-tang, member of the cultural group under the state council, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the group for documentation on the ballet and opera of the council for the socialist culture and education of the socialist republic of romania. the group is led by vasile marcu, master of choreography of the bucharest opera theatre.

attending the banquet was octavian gavris, counsellor of the romanian embassy in peking.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned and literary and art workers in peking, including wang liang-chih, chiu liang, yin cheng-chung, hsi chao-ming, li cheng-hsiang, wang hsi-hsien, liu chang-yu, kao yu-chien and tsai kuo-po.

during a visit to romania last year, members of the china dance dráma troupe established profound friendship with romanian artists. today, the cultural workers of the two countries were very happy to meet again in peking and chatted cordially about the friendship between them. hosts and guests toasted the development of the friendship between the people and cultural workers of the two countries.

the romanian friends arrived here by air yesterday afternoon.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Colombo for Home

(NCNA-English Colombo, Dec. 23, 1972)

the chinese government trade delegation headed by pai hsiang-kou, minister of foreign trade, left here for home today after a visit to sri lanka.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by ilangaratne, minister of foreign and internal trade, and dr. kelegama, secretary to the ministry of foreign and internal trade, as well as other officials of sri lanka.

walpita, president of sri lanka-china friendship association, was also present.

the delegation was also seen off at the airport by ambassador ma tzu-ching and other officials of the chinese embassy here.

minister pai hsiang-kou gave a farewell dinner yesterday evening.

present at the dinner were ilangaratne, minister of foreign and internal trade; dr. n.m. perera, minister of finance; t.b. subasinghe, minister of industries and scientific affairs; colvin de silva, minister of plantation industry; michael siriwardena, minister of labour; lakshman jayakody, deputy-minister of national defence and foreign affairs; dr. kelegama, secretary to the ministry of foreign and internal trade, and other officials of the sri lanka government.

pai hsiang-kou and ilangaratne spoke at the dinner which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

pai hsiang-kou said that during its stay, the delegation felt deeply that the friendly relations between china and

sri lanka based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence are solid.

he said that upon its return, the delegation will convey the friendly feeling of sri lanka people to the chinese people. he wished sri lanka prosperity and her people happiness.

ilangaratne said in his speech that the signing of the new five-year trade and payments agreement and protocol on exchange of commodities for 1973 has brought economic and trade relations between china and sri lanka closer and pushed them to a new stage.

he wished the friendship between china and sri lanka continuous development.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

FRG Embassy Reception for Table Tennis Delegation's China Visit

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1972)

hans alfred steger, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the federal republic of germany in peking, gave a reception this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the f.r.g. national table tennis delegation.

attending the reception were leading members of chinese organizations yu pu-hsueh, sung chung, mou tso-yun, kuo lei, liu kuang-ya and li ta-wei as well as chinese table tennis coaches and players.

leaders of the f.r.g. table tennis delegation jupp schlaf and gert dieter elling and all members of the delegation were present.

at the reception which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, hosts and guests drank toasts to the growing friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Peru to Defend Sovereign Sea Right, Natural Resources

(NCNA-English Lima, Dec. 22, 1972)

peru would continue to defend her sovereign right of the sea and her natural resouces and to combat transnational companies exerting pressure on other countries, peruvian foreign minister general miguel angel de la flor reaffirmed here today.

addressing a ceremony to close the 1972 school year of the academy of diplomacy, the foreign minister said: "in the area of the right of the sea, we have firmly defended a reformed conception of territorial sea on a humanist, just and realistic basis which solidly supports the exercising of national sovereignty and jurisdiction up to a limit of 200 nautical miles -- one of the fundamental objectives of our home and foreign policies, which is inseparably linked with the independence, development and well-being of the country."

referring to peru's struggle to defend national resources and to get rid of foreign dependence, the foreign minister said: "peru has explicitly and unmistakably denounced the action of those transnational companies which try to use coercion on certain states that are defending their natural resources and seeking a course of independent and self-determined development which contradicts the interests of these companies." he warned countries of the third world of the danger that in many cases action could be taken against them by these big companies beyond the frontiers.

he said that peru's foreign policy "has equally experienced an evolution in accordance with the structural reforms inside the country. in these reforms a struggle has started for sovereignty and against foreign dependence". "for this reason, the moves of our foreign policy perfectly register the changes that are taking place at home."

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